The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] FIVE DAYS LATER.

The Hungarian at St. John's, N. B.

France Demands the Restoration of the Italian Princes.

[illegible] BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 2d inst., [illegible] this port and [illegible] this morning forty-two [illegible] she had saved from the wreck of a [illegible] for ——. The lives of her officers and crew were nobly risked to preserve their [illegible] from impending death, and the greatest praise which can be bestowed is due to them.

The *Hungarian* proceeded on her voyage to Portland, Me. She has 64 passengers.

She passed on the 3d the steamship *Indian*, from Quebec for Liverpool; also, the ship *Canada*, both off Tory Island.

The *Hungarian*, on her outward voyage from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The ship [illegible], from Liverpool, bound to Mobile, has been totally wrecked at sea and her crew all lost.

Another heavy gale had been experienced on the English coast, but no disasters to American shipping had yet been reported.

Nothing further of an important character had become known in regard to the *Royal Charter*. The prospects of recovering the gold sunk with her were [illegible].

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

NAPOLEON III. REQUIRES THE RESTORATION OF THE DUKES.

Napoleon had written a letter to the King of Sardinia, urging him to carry out the Villafranca agreement. In the letter he says that France demands that the Duke be recalled to Modena, that Parma be united to Piedmont, and that Tuscany, with [illegible] of her territory, be restored to the reign of the Grand Duke, and that the projected confederation, on the [illegible], be carried out.

The Zurich Conference had again assembled, Count [illegible] representing Austria in place of Count Colloredo, deceased, and all the treaties were expected to be signed in a few days.

It was asserted that the European Congress would take place with the adhesion of England.

Garibaldi had arrived at Turin, for an interview with the King of Sardinia. He was enthusiastically received all along the route.

THE HISPANO-MOORISH WAR.

Spain was expected to commence offensive operations against Morocco about the 5th of November.

France declined the idea of aiding Spain in her war against Morocco.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Duke of Padua had retired from the French Ministry of the Interior. M. BILLAULT was his successor.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, as announced in a portion of yesterday morning's edition, arrived [illegible] early hour yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Vanderbilt*, and superseded by the *Hungarian*, but dispatches from London on the morning of the 26th—two days later—are of an interesting character.

THE LATE GALE.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

A gentleman, writing from Bangor, after visiting the wreck at dusk on Wednesday evening, says: "The only parts of the ship standing were a small part of the stern, with the wheel and screw-lifting apparatus. She struck at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and broke up at 7. Before striking her cables parted, one after another. She tried to steam off the coast, but the wind blowing a hurricane she drifted ashore. Blue lights and rockets were fired for several hours before she struck. Several bodies were washed ashore, the majority greatly mutilated. Men were picking up sovereigns off the rocks, and an efficient guard was much wanted. The Collector of Customs is doing his best to protect the remains of the ship and cargo."

The *Royal Charter* was built at Queensburgh, and launched in August, 1855. She cost about £90,000, and her market value at the time of her loss was about £70,000. The ship was insured to the amount of [illegible]. Insurances on the cargo have not transpired. Passengers arrived in Liverpool on the evening of the 27th, from Bangor, state that the country people had commenced to plunder the wreck. The local authorities had sent on the military, and it is stated that an application has been made to Capt. [illegible], of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, lying in the Mersey, for assistance.

The following are the names of the saved:

Wm. John Ferres, Thomas Grundy, James McCappy, Henry P. Taylor, James Dean Bradbury, Samuel Greenfield, Samuel Edward Gapper, John Judge, James Russell. *Seamen*—Wm. Draper, Edward Wilson, George H. Gibson, David Straagman, Tom Tunis, Patrick Devine, James White, George Pritchard, James Cunningham, William Barton, Thomas Cormick, steward; John O'Brien, Joseph Rogers, Geo. Suggit, boatswain's mate; Walter Hughes, apprentice; Wm. Foster, carpenter; Owen Williams, quartermaster; Henry Evans, Thomas Griffiths, William McCarthy.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 27—Midnight.

Reporters have arrived from the scene of the wreck, and state that the vessel struck at 3 P. M., the strain being too great for the cables. At first but little alarm was felt, but some imminence of a dreadful death was apparent to all. One heroic sailor swam ashore and made fast a hawser by which several lives were saved, and more might have been had not the vessel parted in two with a dreadful crash, the funnel and machinery giving way. The passengers and crew were either killed by the falling masts or perished in the waves. Four hundred and seventy persons were lost and only thirty-one saved. All the women perished. There was no pilot on board, the signals made when the vessel reached Point Lynas not having been answered. The bullion, it is expected, will be recovered. A detachment of marines has been sent from Liverpool by Capt. [illegible], of the *Hastings*, to assist the local authorities.

FURTHER WRECKS.

At Bideford, a brig of about 300 tons, has been totally lost and the crew drowned. A boat was washed ashore marked "William Robertson." The *Anne*, of Whitehaven, has been totally lost and the crew drowned. The [illegible], which drove ashore, was bound from Cardiff to Liverpool. The cargo was landed. The *Thistle*, of Cardiff, has been totally lost, but the master, with five men, was saved. The *Rose*, of Padstow, was totally lost, but the master was saved. At Ilfracombe the bark *Marlboro'*, of Baltimore, struck and became a total wreck in a quarter of an hour. The crew were saved with the exception of the second mate. Five other vessels are on the shore at Ilfracombe Bay and breaking up. The accounts from Falmouth state that the *Cuba*, of [illegible], and another vessel, are on the Wentarion [illegible], total wrecks. Twelve hands were drowned. The *Sisan*, of Glasgow, has been totally lost. Crew saved.

At Penarth, a large bark, laden with sugar, went ashore. The crew (Spaniards) were saved, except one boy. It was thought she was bound from Havana for Liverpool. At Rye, the *Isabella*, of Sunderland, went ashore and broke up. Crew saved. The *Caroline*, of Christiansand, got ashore at Dungeness and went to pieces; three of the crew were drowned. At Stretton, near Bute, the *Beverley*, of Cork, is a total wreck. One man lost. At Bristol, three pilot boats were sunk. Crews saved. At St. David's, *Martha*, of Meath, is a total wreck. Crew saved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GALE IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 27.

One of the heaviest gales experienced at this port for several years occurred yesterday. As usual on similar occasions, considerable damage was done to the shipping, both on the river and in the channel, and we regret to find that some of the disasters were accompanied with loss of life. The weather has for some days past been unsettled, and, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a smart breeze sprung up from N.N.W. The wind gradually increased until about 11½, when the gale assumed a terrific character. The tide being at the flood, our river presented a scene seldom witnessed, the sea running so high as to render navigation during three or four hours of the day exceedingly difficult, if not perilous. Vessels were in imminent danger of drifting from their moorings and running ashore, or probably encountering a worse calamity. Yesterday was a Spring tide, the height, as given in the almanac, being 18 feet 2 inches. Owing to the gale, however, the height of the tide must have been two or three feet more than that stated, for the water was on a level with some of the pier-heads, at times washing completely over them.

At George's Pier the waves ran close up to the baths, and for some time the road in this direction was impassable. The North Landing-stage, from its situation, was more particularly exposed to the fury of the storm. Notwithstanding its immense size, it rolled heavily, at times the sea making a complete breach over the north end. Several steamboats were unable to come alongside to receive passengers for the American screw-steamers announced to sail in the afternoon. The *North American* and the *City of Baltimore* did not leave the river owing to the fury of the gale, and were detained until this morning, when they will proceed to sea.

In the town, slates were blown from the roofs of houses, and other similar casualties occurred, but, so far as we could learn, though there were one or two narrow escapes, no one sustained any injury. During the gale considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of St. George's Church, consequent on a report having got abroad that the top of the church spire waved to and fro from the action of the wind.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Cork Reporter, Oct. 28.

The storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday appears to have caused great damage on land as well as at sea. The towns on the coast have suffered from the torrents of rain with high tides. Rivers have overflowed their banks. In Devonshire the turnpike roads are greatly injured. The sea broke in on the south at four different points. The London mail was nearly five hours late at Plymouth yesterday. The North Devon line is very seriously injured. Granite coping was washed down nearly 200 yards at one place, and both walls are broken for a quarter of a mile. Embankments have given way at Worthing—the sea rushed into the middle of the town, which is more than two hundred yards above high-water mark. The Steyne Hotel lost £300 by damage to windows. Between Boxhill and Hastings 250 yards of the Hastings Railway have been washed away. At Portland the damage caused by heavy seas on the temporary timber support of the breakwater will entail very serious loss to the contractor, Mr. LEATHER, and will also suspend the quarrying operations in the convict quarries. The communication to the outer or great breakwater is cut off by a gap of about 200 feet in length, and until this is repaired the depositing of stones to form the breakwater must cease.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

The London *Post's* correspondent says, the Austrian Government is affording every facility to the Neapolitan agents at Trieste in recruiting for a Foreign Legion, to replace the Swiss and for a body guard of his Sicilian Majesty. Corps of all nations are engaged and forwarded on to Gaeta. GARIBALDI has addressed a proclamation to the Neapolitans. The following are extracts:

TO OUR BROTHERS OF NAPLES:

Brothers, we have combatted the Austrians—we have fought these insolent oppressors of Italy, and we have beaten them. We have fought as Italians fight *when united*, and you were not with us. *The shout* of victory was heard in every dialect except yours, and we know your hearts beat high *in the cause* of the country. Yes, Providence has decreed the union and alliance of our family—of this poor Italian family.

Foreigners and priests labor in vain. In vain they seek to sow discord to corrupt the hapless people whom they have divided often, and so often sold to the strangers in vain. Our brothers of the South have cleared the minds of our brothers of the North. The sons of Procedas, the Masselellas and the Pieros have grasped the victorious hand of the soldiers of Palestro and San Martino.

PRUSSIA AND TUSCANY.

The official Prussian *Gazette* of Thursday says the statements published by the papers concerning the reception of the deputation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are in essential parts, inexact. The *Prussian Gazette* lays particular stress on the fact that the deputation was not received officially, because the Tuscan Government has not been recognized by the Prussian Court. The interview was also strictly private. Particulars not desired to be made public.

PROBABLE RISING IN NAPLES.

A telegraphic dispatch to Queenstown, dated Oct. 28 says that a rising in Naples was considered *imminent*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the news is vital enough, *for*, according to all human calculations, we may reckon on a rising in Naples before long.

REACTIONARY PLOTS IN TUSCANY.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that the Tuscan Government have got scent of a plot with a reactionary intent, in which, as usual, the Red Republicans and Mazzinians were in league with Grand Ducal and priestly authorities. The papers seized afford a pretty clear evidence of a pretty extensive reactionary Republican plot. The conspirators belong to the upper classes and possess considerable funds, as they inlisted a number of people of the lower rank, some of whom received as much as 3s. 10d. a day.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The *Times* says it has often dwelt on the impossibility of a period of quiet following a period of success, and now, after the war with Austria is concilated, *there* cannot be any doubt that France is preparing to interfere in the quarrels of Europe more actively than was expected, and it is quite possible that the French and Spanish forces will combine to carry out the plans for obtaining redress for the insults at Ceuta. But the subjection of Spain to French influence, and the formation of a system of which France is the chief, and Spain, Piedmont, the Papal States and Naples, are the dependents, deserve the attention of every politician among us.

A letter dated Gibraltar, Oct. 16, received at Plymouth by a naval officer, says that the Spanish have there one ship-of-the-line, three corvettes, one sloop of war, and three paddle-steamers. The French have one three-decker, four two-deckers, and three smaller *vessels*. The British forces consist of the *Marlborough*, the *Edgar*, the *Orion*, the *Neptune*, the *Princess Royal*, the *Centurion*, the *Victor Emanuel*, the *Conqueror*, the *Cæsar*, the *Doris*, the *Scylla*, the *Cadmus* the *Scourge*, and the *Lapwing*. The *Edgar*, *Neptune* and *Princess Royal* are expected to sail shortly for England, and the *Cæsar* for Malta. The *Vulture* is at Tangier.

The French expeditionary force to Morocco is to be augmented by two brigades, including two regiments of Zouaves.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The rumors which have been current regarding a peaceful settlement with Morocco are without any *foundation*. Generals ZABALA and SERRANO, and others, chiefs of the army, took their departure this evening. Gen. *OVANO* leaves on Saturday. The Spanish General was still at Tangiers on the 24th inst.

ALGESIRAS, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Spanish Consul to Tangiers has just arrived here with his household.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports the state of affairs between England and France, as to the Congress, as being more encouraging, and it was hoped that after all an English Plenipotentiary would take his seat with the representatives of the other Powers for the purpose of settling the Italian question.

The *Herald's* correspondent says that the tone of the semi-official journals of Paris is daily becoming more acrimonious towards England—the Italian difficulty and the Suez Canal affair being the principal subjects for abuse.

The Constitutionnel contains an article on the Suez Canal of a decidedly menacing character. The article begins by asserting that the prohibition sent by the Sultan to the Pasha of Egypt, has been obtained by the interest of Sir H. BULWER, and remarks, it is important to the Powers of Europe, and more especially to France, to know this fact officially. France need not be astonished, *for it is only in accordance with* her eternally aggressive and selfish policy. England is charged with the design of ruining M. D. LESSEPS, in order at a future time to cut through the isthmus, and thus complete her line of exclusive [illegible] from from Jersey to the East Indies, and at the same time to put herself in a position to cut off all communications between France and Algeria. This plan, it says, is a grand conception, but too ambitious for the present day, and France will not stand it.

A letter on the 22d Oct. from Naples, states that H. M. S. *Exmouth* has been telegraphed for to Malta, to protect British interests at Naples.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The papers announce the death of Lieut. Gen. G. G. LEWIS, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal London Engineers, who arrived at Brighton on Monday last.

The *Daily News* continues to announce fresh contributions to the Garibaldi Musket Fund.

The *Herald* contains a leader on the loss of the *Royal Charter*, and in the City Articles of all the papers the painful occurrence is alluded to in terms of the deepest regret and sorrow.

TURKEY.

The Austrian Lloyds' steamer had arrived, bringing advices from Constantinople to the 22d inst. The nomination of RUSHDI PACHA as Grand Vizier has been confirmed.

The Commissioners for the settlement of the boundary question in Montenegro were obliged to leave the country, being attacked by the inhabitants. Public order has since been reëstablished.

CHINA.

RETURN OF MR. WARD FROM PEKING.

Advices from Shanghai are to Sept. 12.

The American Ambassador had returned from Peking, without having obtained the ratification of the treaty at that city. The ratification had taken place by commission at Pe Hoang.

The steamer *Thebes*, which had been hired by the French, was wrecked on the passage between Hong Kong and Turono.

Exchange on London, 4s. 10½d.@4s. 11d.

Silk has risen in price. Tea has declined.

INDIA.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer brings advices from Calcutta to the 22d of September. The Government has dispatched 1,500 men from Bombay against the rebellious Wahers. The Rohillas in the Deccan continue to commit acts of brigandage. It is intended to send an expeditionary corps against the bands of robbers in the central districts. Oude is tranquil. Three hundred of the four hundred and fifty men who escaped from the prison of Mandlesser have been caught again. Imports were quiet and exports flat. Freights were declining. Exchange on London 2¼@2⅜ ℔ cent.

MADRAS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Exchange on London, 1⅞@2¼ ℔ cent.

THE ELECTION.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

The Success of the Utica Shuffle Still in Doubt.

THE RESULTS ELSEWHERE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 10.

We make the footings to-night on majorities for Secretary of State, based on a greater number of correct returns than have been hitherto published, but still with many counties only estimated, as follows: LEAVENWORTH'S majorities, 45,007; JONES' majorities, 44,722—LEAVENWORTH ahead, 285. In our estimates we believe we have given the Republicans liberal figures; we therefore regard the result as in great doubt.

The *Evening Journal* still claims the election of the whole Republican ticket, but by a reduced majority from what it at first supposed.

The hard fight for Justice of the Supreme Court in this District, which has excited much interest, closes by the election of RUFUS W. PECKHAM by over 1,000 majority. This result is produced by Sullivan County, which gives a majority for PECKHAM, while it was claimed for HARRIS at 700. PECKHAM carries five counties out of seven.

GRANT, Democrat, is elected Senator in the Sullivan and Orange District, making nine Democratic Senators chosen.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following table has been collated with the returns received at Albany, as given in the *Journal* of last evening:

	1859.		1858.	
	Leaven'h. Rep.	Jones. Dem.	Morgan. Rep.	Parker. Dem.
Albany, (except 1 town)	7010	9061	5406	8981
Allegheny, (3 towns)	384	—	257	—
Broome	666	—	958	—
Cattaraugus, (5 towns)	224	—	180	—
Cayuga	2657	—	3114	—
Chatauque	2200	—	553	—
Chemung	30	—	—	104
Chenango, (2 towns)	—	104	—	12
Clinton	—	—	—	—
Columbia, (17 towns)	3633	3629	3481	3097
Cortland	1000	—	1093	—
Delaware, (1 town)	—	50	—	45
Dutchess	500	—	501	—
Erie	7575	9341	7956	7908
Essex, (4 towns)	312	—	191	—
Franklin	150	—	—	820
Fulton	368	—	401	—
Genesee, (6 towns)	500	—	500	—
Greene, (3 towns)	—	164	—	138
Hamilton	—	—	—	—
Herkimer	2000	—	2012	—
Jefferson	1877	—	2304	—
Kings	—	4878	—	5350
Lewis	600	—	676	—
Livingston, (3 towns)	—	105	37	—
Madison	1910	—	1978	—
Monroe	2400	—	3198	—
Montgomery	—	400	672	—
New-York	—	20069	—	19453
Niagara, (9 towns)	112	—	425	—
Oneida	2076	—	2736	—
Onondaga	2826	—	3181	—
Ontario, (1 town)	—	7	—	47
Orange, (3 towns)	—	175	—	65
Orleans, (5 towns)	281	—	780	—
Oswego	2000	—	1594	—
Otsego, (20 towns)	638	—	732	—
Putnam	—	150	—	491
Queens	—	1343	—	1306
Rensselaer	4066	6510	4675	5027
Richmond	—	865	—	1192
Rockland	—	—	—	—
Saratoga	150	—	430	—
Schenectady	150	—	187	—
Schoharie, (9 towns)	—	641	—	949
Schuyler	300	—	555	—
Seneca	1903	2363	1864	1898
St. Lawrence, (9 towns)	1553	—	1614	—
Steuben, (3 towns)	26	—	184	—
Suffolk	—	709	37	—
Sullivan	—	—	—	—
Tioga	—	—	—	—
Tompkins	800	—	1439	—
Ulster, (2 towns)	—	139	—	479
Warren	480	—	328	—
Washington	1500	—	1967	—
Wayne	—	—	—	—
Westchester	—	2000	—	1191
Wyoming	3128	1810	3206	1962
Yates	—	—	—	—
Total	56263	60204	58137	60496

Last year, the *Journal* remarks, when Gov. MORGAN carried the State by 17,440, these counties and towns gave a majority of 1,361 against him. This year they give a majority of 3,869 against LEAVENWORTH.

The returns received do not yet enable us to speak positively of the result. Our table, as far as it goes, is made up from actual figures, and indicates a favorable result. Where PARKER, last year, had 1,361 majority, JONES has now 3,869. But we are yet without advices from several strong Republican counties, where we cannot hope for as much as they gave last year.

Some of the estimates published are very wide of the mark. While we see nothing yet to cause us to fear the defeat of any candidate on our State ticket, the result will be close.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

(NOT QUITE COMPLETE.)

For Judge of Supreme Court, Scrugham, Democrat, 935 majority.

	Denniston.	Church.
Comptroller, previously reported	3,016	3,159
Yonkers	393	451
Totals	3,409	3,610

For Attorney-General Tremain, Democrat, 254 majority.

For Engineer and Surveyor Richmond, Democrat, 929 majority.

For Judge of Appeals, Johnson, Democrat, 444 majority.

For State Treasurer Vanderpoel, Democrat, 236 majority.

For Canal Commissioner Skinner, Democrat, 907 majority.

For Prison Inspector Elderkin, Democrat, 896 majority.

For Clerk of Appeals, Lewis, Democrat, 216 majority.

First Assembly District, Milliken, Republican, 247 majority.

Second Assembly District, Odell, Democrat, 150 majority.

Third Assembly District, Hubbell, Republican, 335 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Full returns and reports from Saratoga County show a majority of about 50 for JONES, for Secretary of State, and 700 for DENNISTON, for Comptroller.

CHATAUQUE COUNTY.

The Republican County ticket is all elected.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Complete Table of Majorities—Eighteen Hundred Majority for Olden, Opposition, for Governor.

	1856.		1859.	
Counties.	Newell. Opp.	Alexander. Dem.	Olden. Opp.	Wright. Dem.
Atlantic	....	23	160	....
Bergen	....	541	....	200
Burlington	846	....	1349	....
Camden	1059	....	7	....
Cape May	157	....	86	....
Cumberland	283	....	181	....
Essex	385	....	435	....
Gloucester	300	....	377	....
Hunterdon	....	864	....	664
Hudson	....	17	....	365
Mercer	230	....	616	....
Middlesex	412	....	737	....
Monmouth	....	334	....	600
Morris	....	101	....	67
Ocean	781	....	600	....
Passaic	447	....	361	....
Salem	186	....	162	....
Somerset	77	....	169	....
Sussex	....	1017	....	636
Union (with Es.)	....	....	....	157
Warren	....	923	....	600
Total	6785	4135	6261	3425
	4135		3425	
Newell's maj.	2650	Olden's maj.	1836	

The Legislature.

The Trenton *American* computes the Legislature to stand:

Senate—8 Opposition, 12 Democrats and 1 American.

Members elect—Democrats, 4; Opposition, 3.

Holding over—Democrats, 8; Opposition, 5; American, 1.

Assembly—Opposition, 30; Democrats, 28; Americans, 2.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says: The Senate will stand Democrats, 12; Opposition, 8; Shanghai American, 1.

The House—Regular Opposition, 30; Regular Democrats, 27; Shanghai American, 2; Independent Democrat, 1.

Joint ballot—Regular Democrats, 39; Regular Opposition, 38; Shanghai Americans, 3; Independent Democrat, 1.

The last Legislature stood: Senate—Democrats, 13; Opposition, 7; Shanghai Americans, 1. House—Opposition, 26; Democrats, 24; Shanghai Americans, 1.

Neither party, it will be seen, has the majority—the balance of power remaining with the Straight Americans. Upon their action will depend the appointments to be made in joint meeting. The appointments in joint meeting are for State and county Officers. No United States Senator is to be chosen till 1863, when the term of Hon. J. R. THOMSON, Democrat, expires. None of the present members of the Senate, unless reëlected, will, therefore, have a vote for his successor, as the election will be made by the Legislature of 1863.

THE ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The returns from Wisconsin are yet very incomplete. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of to-day, says that those received confirm the opinion that the entire Republican State ticket is elected by a handsome majority, and that the Republicans retain the ascendancy in the State Legislature.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

John E. Cook Convicted of Murder and Insurrection.

Green, Coppick, Copeland and Cook Sentenced to be Hung with Brown.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The Court remained in session until 9 o'clock last night, when a verdict of "guilty" was rendered against COOK, for murder and insurrection.

Mr. VOORHEES delivered a powerful address to the Jury in favor of the prisoner, drawing tears from the eyes of the most embittered of *his* auditors.

This morning a motion for a new trial was argued and overruled.

District-Attorney HARDING refuses to sign a *nolle prosequi* in favor of STEVENS, demanding that he shall be tried by Virginia. The Court, however, has handed the prisoner over to the United States Marshal, paying no attention to the objections of Mr. HARDING.

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, Nov. 10—10 P. M.

The Court, to-day, sentenced COOK and all the other prisoners to be hung on the 16th of December. *It is* supposed that *Gov.* WISE *will* respite BROWN, and hang all on the same day. The Court has adjourned for the term.

CONDITION OF GERRIT SMITH.

UTICA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

GERRIT SMITH shows continued marks of insanity. No one is allowed to see him, but it is understood that he refers in his ravings to the Harper's Ferry matters and supposes himself arrested.

From the Rochester Daily Express.

Ever since the *dénouement* of the mad and foolhardy attempt of old BROWN at Harper's Ferry, there have been rumors that GERRIT SMITH was in a most distressing and pitiable state of mind.

It is said that he has been constantly wringing his hands and bemoaning the fate of poor BROWN, and accusing himself with having been instrumental in bringing his friends into their present sore troubles.

While making a brief visit to the neighborhood of *Mr.* SMITH's *residence, a few days since*, we learned that his friends were apprehensive that his reason would give way under the load *of grief* and anxiety the events of Harper's Ferry and neighborhood has occasioned, and we were not, therefore, *surprised* to learn this morning that those fears have been realized, and that the unhappy man is now a raving lunatic. He was taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica yesterday.

From the Utica Herald.

We are greatly pained to learn that GERRIT SMITH, the free-hearted but sadly erratic philanthropist, became, on Monday last, an inmate of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, where it has been found necessary to place him, on account of marked insanity. We learn that he is very *violent*, and has *exhibited* a disposition to commit suicide, and that an attendant keeps constant watch over him to prevent him from laying violent hands on himself. This result, we hear, is attributed to the connection of Mr. SMITH's name with the Harper's Ferry affair; many will regard it as the the consequence of long-seated and marked disease.

HUMANITY OF JOHN BROWN.

The Elwood (Kansas) *Free Press* narrates the following incident:

"We have no disposition to extenuate the crimes recently committed by this noted man. But there is no reason why the acts of kindness and charity which he was wont to perform should be forgotten now that he is about to suffer the doom of a felon.

An instance of this sort fell under our personal observation. At the sacking of Ossawotomie one of the most bitter Pro-Slavery men in Lykins County was killed. His name was ED. TIMMONS. Some time afterwards BROWN stopped at the log-house where TIMMONS had lived. His widow and children were there, and in great destitution. BROWN inquired into their wants, relieved their distresses, and supported them until her friends in Missouri, informed through BROWN of the condition of Mrs. TIMMONS, had time to come to her and carry her to her former home. Mrs. TIMMONS fully appreciated the great kindness thus shown to her, but never learned that Capt. JOHN BROWN was her benefactor.

THE BROWNS IN KANSAS.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Herald of Freedom* makes the following statements concerning the conduct of JOHN BROWN and his son, during the troubled times of the Territory. The writer was in a position to know the facts of the case, and we copy the narrative as he gives it, though it presents the conduct and character of BROWN in a very different light from that in which they are usually represented:

"Our acquaintance with JOHN BROWN, Jr., commenced in the Autumn of 1855, and was continued, without intermission, until the middle or latter part of September, 1856. For three and a half months he was an hourly companion, a prisoner with us near Lecompton, and since that period we have been in occasional correspondence with him. Unless recently removed or deceased, his present residence is Lindenville, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

As we stated last week, he raised a company of his neighbors and friends, and arrived at Palmyra on the 22d of May, 1856, the day after the destruction of Lawrence. After looking about that vicinity for a day or so, on the 24th of May he marched towards Ossawatomie, and arrived near the town, where they encamped for the night. Old JOHN BROWN, the father, stepped out in front of the company, and said: 'If there are any here who are not [illegible] them leave now.' JOHN BROWN, Jr., replied: 'I have the honor of commanding this company. Whoever leaves it does so at his peril.' But Old BROWN succeeded in getting seven men to join his company, one of whom was FREDERICK BROWN, a son of the old man, who was subsequently shot while on his way to Ossawatomie, on the morning of Aug. 30, 1856, and not after he was taken prisoner, as has been alleged. Some of the surviving seven of Old JOHN BROWN's party still reside in Kansas. The curse of Almighty God rests on them, and we have no disposition to expose them to [illegible].

On the morning of the 25th of May, one of the heavy broad-swords—alluded to by us last week—which Old JOHN BROWN brought to Kansas, was found lying against a tent, wet with blood and covered with hair. It was pronounced dog's hair, but soon after intelligence was received in the camp of the murders of the WILKINSONS and DOYLES, on Pottawattomie Creek. JOHN BROWN, Jr., immediately mounted his horse in the greatest possible excitement, ordered his company to disband, and rode towards Ossawatomie. The news of the horrid murder alluded to had preceded him, and the people were so shocked on his arrival there, because of it, and supposing JOHN, Jr., guilty of the outrage, they turned from him. He went from there to the residence of his uncle, Rev. Mr. ADAIR, where he had sent his wife and boy. The reports of the awful murder of his neighbors, the consciousness that his father, brother, and six other friends had been guilty of that terrible outrage, and the treatment he received at Ossawatomie from his own political friends, crazed him. He sought the woods, and wandered about for days, with only an occasional gleam of recollection. He became tangled in the brushwood, waded streams, sometimes out upon the green prairie, and imagining crowds pursuing him. For days he suffered as only a sensitive and educated mind, wracked by a great wrong, like the one we have very briefly alluded to, could suffer. He remembered seeing his little boy once, and kissing him, but cannot call to mind the mother. He learned by some means that a warrant was out for his arrest, charged with *murder*. Conscious of his own innocence, and having still a little spark of memory, he resolved to give himself up to the authorities, which he did. They, believing him guilty of one of the basest crimes recorded in American history, and hardly equaled in atrocity by the savages of the forest, when led on by revenge and madness, treated him in a very barbarous manner. It is true that he was chained and marched in a burning sun some twenty-five or thirty miles, to what point we are not advised—probably Paola, but certainly not Lecompton. The fatigue, burning sun, excitement and chains did not of course improve his mental condition. He continued wild with delirium, and when brought into camp with the treason-prisoners, he showed evidences of a wandering mind for many days afterwards. Yes, for months, whenever conversation turned, as it sometimes did, upon the Pottawattomie murder, and we attempted to excuse his father for that act, giving the mitigating circumstances current among Free-State men at the time, his eyes would sparkle with unwonted brilliancy, his manner would assume the wildest excitement, and in a loud and boisterous voice, which was uncommon to him on other occasions, he would exclaim: 'Do not attempt to offer anything in palliation of such a crime! *Nothing* can excuse it! It was unequalled in atrocity, and displayed only cowardice. Had the same deed been done in open day it would have shown more manliness; but to call men from their beds at midnight, and to cut them down in cold blood, is infinitely more savage than was the chopping in pieces, *by* a drunken rabble, of R. P. BROWN, at Easton.' And thus he would run on for a long time, much more vehemently than we can possibly describe, until his attention was diverted by gradually introducing some other topic, when his excitement would quietly subside.

JOHN BROWN, JR., is a man of education, and of more than common abilities. Strictly honest and conscientious, he could not consent that the blood of any one should rest upon him or his father.

When released from imprisonment, he expressed a determination to leave Kansas and its excitements, that he might engage, in some peaceful locality, in tilling the soil, in the hope that he would forget the incidents through which he had passed while sojourning in the Territory, and that his brain might attain its equilibrium.

From this statement it will be seen that the insanity of JOHN BROWN, JR., owed its first cause to other than the barbarity of the border-ruffians, though their outrages upon him were enough to drive one mad.

We may also state, in this connection, correcting the many statements to the contrary which have appeared in the Press, that the dwellings of the BROWNS, on Pottawattomie Creek, were not burned until after the Pottawattomie murder alluded to, and then in retaliation for the damning crime of which JOHN BROWN, Sen., FREDERICK BROWN, and their party, were guilty."

A SCULPTOR DISCOMFITED.

Mr. BRACKETT, the sculptor, who went to Charlestown for the purpose of getting a likeness of BROWN, from which to model a bust, was refused all admission to the prisoner, and he will have to return without accomplishing the object of his visit. A letter-writer says that the cause of Mr. BRACKETT's discomfiture is "his acknowledged acquaintance with a gentleman and lady who came here a day or two ago to see BROWN, who is an old friend of theirs. This gentleman and lady were regarded with great suspicion. It is claimed as a token of 'forbearance,' even beyond that shown to Mr. HOYT, that they were allowed to depart in peace. Mr. HUNTER, the senior counsel for the Government, says that the lady was only shielded by her sex, for he has letters deeply implicating her with the conspiracy. A man in her position, he says, would have found inconvenience in getting away—would not, indeed, have got away at all."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued Outrages in Utah—Treasury Receipts for the Week.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Reliable information just received from Utah, states that Judges SINCLAIR and CRADLEBAUGH are on their way to Washington. Mr. HARTNELL, Secretary of the Territory, arrived here yesterday. It appears that there continue to be frequent murders and assassinations, but no arrests, as the Mormons systematically obstruct the course of justice. The opinion prevails among all the Gentiles that the courts will be useless unless the Government changes its policy. Gen. JOHNSTON is so restricted by his instructions that he cannot move to afford the necessary protection. The continuance of the army at *Camp Floyd* only serves to add to the prosperity of the Mormons, by *means of the large sums of money spent in the Territory* for supplies.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $912,000. The reduction from the amount on hand *in the previous week was nearly $125,000.* The amount subject to draft is $4,741,000.

J. H. LEWIS has been appointed Marshal of Wisconsin, vice M. J. THOMAS, deceased.

Judge DOUGLAS is much better this evening. His disease is simply an attack of bilious fever.

From New-Orleans.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE—*MOVEMENTS OF VIDAURRI IN MEXICO.*

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

A special dispatch to the Courier, from New-Orleans, states that the Mississippi Legislature organized *on Tuesday*, by electing Mr. DRONE President of the Senate, and Mr. CAMPBELL, Speaker of the House.

The Governor's inauguration will take place on the 21st.

VIDAURRI was still in Mexico, at Roma, organizing a campaign against the Liberals.

News from some parishes in Louisiana state that the sugar crop was of good quality, but the yield irregular.

Telegraph to Nantucket.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Mr. SAMUEL C. BISHOP, of New-York, has just completed an important link in our telegraphic facilities, by laying a very substantial telegraph cable, of his own manufacture, from Edgartown to Nantucket, a distance of eight or ten miles. This new line will supply a want which has been much felt by the people of Nantucket and the Vineyard, and offers important accommodations to the shipping and insurance interests of the whole country. The new line connects with the lines of the Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph Company at Edgartown.

Departure of Troops for Brownsville.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The Government troops left Baton Rouge to-day, to proceed to-morrow per steamer *Arizona*, from this port, to Brownsville.

The Schiller Festival to-day was a fine display.

Steamer and 800 Bales of Cotton Burnt.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Nov. 9.

The steamer *Nile*, *en route* from Montgomery to Mobile, was burnt on Monday, together with her cargo consisting of 800 bales of cotton.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The well-known establishment of IRBY LAZARUS, on Exchange-street, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Death of H. G. Phillips.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 10.

H. G. PHILLIPS, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Dayton, died this morning.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Reception of Gen. Scott in San Francisco.

Further and Interesting from Central and South America, California and Oregon.

By the arrival of the *Atlantic*, we receive, in addition to the news found in the [illegible] of our morning edition of yesterday, a budget of highly interesting correspondence from all parts of the Pacific Coast.

The political intelligence is of more than ordinary interest.

NEW-GRANADA.

Interesting from Bogota—Loss of an American Vessel—Suffering and Death of Crew—Naval Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. [illegible], 1859.

We have dates from Bogota to 12th October. President OSPINA was actively engaged in increasing the strength of the military arm, but whether with a view to new infringements upon the rights of the States, or to secure himself from the vengeance of the people for past acts, it is hard to say. The *Tiempo*, of Bogota—decidedly the best edited paper in Spanish America—keeps up an active war against the President and his successful inroads upon the new federal Constitution—and, indeed, openly and boldly preaches armed resistance to them. In a late number it says:

"To prevent us from being shot, the President arms himself to the teeth; seizes the public funds to sustain vagabonds; attacks the individual security of the poor, and violates all considerations of [illegible] by his military conscriptions, snatching from families their natural supporters, that they may go to die beneath the rigor of a deleterious climate, or from hunger, or from blows and stripes in the quarters, or from balls on the field of battle, for a cause which they neither know nor care a straw about. To protect our lives, he alarms the whole Confederation—he raises up supposed troubles and hostilities, which only exist in the cowardly [illegible] of our noble father—he destroys the public credit by denying the holders of treasury bonds the payment of their coupons—he reëstablishes military rule, dispenses grades with a prodigal hand, and [illegible] all who can be induced to sustain the [illegible] in its task of saving the lives of those who [illegible] him through the Press, and those who dare [illegible] themselves."

In regard to the recent operations of increasing the army, the *Tiempo* has the following:

"Every day we have the spectacle of [illegible] men brought from the villages to form the [illegible] which the Government is strengthening [illegible] Friday, in the market of Funza, [illegible] were seized. When the [illegible] soldiers were placed at the [illegible] streets opening into the market [illegible] pickets entered the square, and [illegible] ly the poor people, obliging them to [illegible] victuals they had brought for sale or [illegible] carry home."

The Panama Star [illegible] account of the loss of the American bark *Sand*, of Boston, under the command of Capt. SEABURY. She sailed from Callao, Peru, for Rotterdam, on the 15th August, with a cargo of nitrate of soda. Ten days out, in lat. 27° 6′ S. long. 94° 30′ W., a heavy gale overtook the vessel so that she commenced leaking badly, and the next day she had four feet and a half of water in her hold. The master endeavored to make some port in Peru with her, but the leak increasing, on Sept. 3 she became unmanageable, and her officers and crew abandoned her, her mate and four men in one boat, and the master, a passenger, and five of the crew in another. This was in lat. 25° 40′ S. long. 86° 17′ W. The boats kept together till the 5th, when the mate's boat was last seen and spoken by the master, and as the sea continued very heavy, it is almost certain she foundered. On the 4th, the persons in the Captain's boat were put on an allowance of half a biscuit and half a pint of water a day, and this was afterward reduced to one-and-a-half ounces of bread each, and a gill of water. On the 22d, after lat. 13° was reached, GEORGE WHEEB, seaman, a native of England, died from exhaustion, and all the men were so overcome with fatigue, exposure and hunger, that they could scarcely manage to steer the boat. On the 28th of September, after twenty-eight days in an open boat, and as the unfortunate sufferers were reduced to their last day's scanty supply of bread and water, the coast of Peru was reached, about seventy miles below Tumbes, and fortunately at a spot where there was a small Indian village. On being perceived from the shore, the Indians put off in their balsas, conveyed the boat and conveyed the now helpless crew on shore, where they afforded them every relief in their power. After four days rest the party again started for Tumbes, which they reached in safety, and were kindly taken on board the whaling bark [illegible], of New-Bedford, and received every attention from the captain and crew. Capt. SEABURY in a few days again started for Paita in the bark *Clara Bell*, where he also received every kindness; his mate he left sick in Tumbes, EDWARD SWEENEY, seaman, of Brooklyn, being very ill and not expected to live. The Captain and all his men were covered with boils from head to foot, and suffered the usual consequences from long exposure and starvation.

Capt. SEABURY arrived in this city in the steamer *Valparaiso*, and is on his way home.

The following is a list of the men lost in the mate's boat:

James Fralley, mate, native of Liverpool; John Hargraves, steward, Liverpool; Geo. Williams, seaman, England; Robert Warren, seaman, England; Thos. Cunningham, seaman, England; Franklin [illegible], seaman, France.

Last Wednesday a canoe was swamped in the harbor of Panama and four natives were drowned. The canoe was heavily loaded with cattle and hogs for the California steamer, and was very badly managed.

The Legislature of Panama adjourned on Friday last, after restoring the barbarous law of imprisonment for debt. As a ball and a bull-fight always signalize everything stupid and extraordinary in this latitude, neither were lacking to blazon the shame of the supporters of the bill in question.

Passengers who left Callao for Liverpool on the 26th August, *via* New-York, reached their destination in 30 days, having beaten the British mail from Aspinwall to Liverpool, *via* St. Thomas, *seven days*. With proper connections, and a steamer that would take *only five days from Callao to Panama, instead of nine* days, as now, the trip could be shortened to Liverpool from Callao, *via* New-York, to 24 days. The British steamers now spend 30 days in getting from Southampton to Valparaiso, *when it ought to be done in less* than 20.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, which went from Panama to San Juan del Sur, to protect the transit of the "Johnson mail," having neither seen JOHNSON nor his mail, returned on the 28th, having left San Juan del Sur on the 22d. She left the *Cyane* in that port. Nicaragua is reported to be quiet. The few people at San Juan talk of abandoning the place, there not being a hundred dollars worth of business in a year there, and not money enough to buy candy for the children. The transit road is a complete wreck, the bridges being all down and washed away. The *Saranac* reports having passed a hermaphrodite brig, with New-Granadian colors, about one day out from San Juan, crowded with people, apparently bound to Nicaragua.

The officers, men and marines, to relieve the present crew of the *Saranac*, with the exception of Lieut. R. W. MEADE, Jr., Purser W. A. INGERSOLL, and Master GEO. S. SHYOCK, who arrived in the *Atlantic*, and Lieut. FOXALL PARKER, who remains on her, started on board the *North Star*. The blue jackets on the *Star* number 180 men, and the marines 25. Of the officers on the *Star* for the *Saranac*, I have heard the names of Capt. Robert Ritchie, First Lieut. Mayo C. Watkins, Lieutenant of Marines Yardley Field, Surgeon E. S. Greene, and Assistant Surgeon Bennet Greene. The officers to be relieved of the *Saranac* are: Capt. John Kelly, First Lieut. F. S. Haggerty, Lieuts. A. M. T. Arnold, A. W. Johnson, Wm. Gwin, Master G. W. Doziev, Purser John J. Gulick, Assistant [illegible] Acting Surgeon A. S. Garnett, First Lieut. [illegible] ing Marines A. S. Nicholson, Chief Engineer [illegible] Feller, First Assistant Engineers D. B. Macomb and Wm. J. Lamdin; Third Assistant Engineers [illegible] N. B. Letting and Elijah Laws; Sailmaker, H. T. Stocker, Boatswain John McCloud. The *Saranac* has been 23 months in service on this coast, and is considered an efficient vessel. She has formerly been rated as a frigate, but by a recent order is now rated as a sloop-of-war. JAMES LUMLEY, Ordinary Seaman, of Philadelphia, died of consumption on the *Saranac*,

on the 19th of October. He was an excellent man, and leaves a family. F. W. B.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Warships on the Look Out for Fillibusters—Walker's Partisans in Nicaragua—Failure of Belly's Canal Project—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Juan del Norte (Nicaragua,) Sunday, Oct. 23, 1859.

The United States flag-ship Roanoke, Admiral McCluney, will, I learn, depart early to-morrow morning for Aspinwall, touching off the Colorado and Boca del Toro, (Chiriqui Lagoon,) and I therefore send you hurried details of such news as we have.

We were very much surprised by this repeated visit on the 19th of the flag-ship, direct from Aspinwall, [illegible] conveying to us intelligence of the departure of Walker, with about 120 men, in his favorite steamer *Fashion*, from some place below New-Orleans, he having escaped the vigilance of the Custom-House officials, (!) and is reported to have left without a clearance.

Admiral McCluney, with commendable promptness, came here, and he immediately despatched the *St. Louis*, Com. Pope, to anchor his ship off the mouth of the Colorado—a navigable branch of the River San Juan, about fifteen miles from the town of San Juan del Norte—within cannon-range of the entrance, and, as I am informed, with the most positive orders to prevent any steamer, or other vessel, from getting into the river without being first boarded and thoroughly examined with reference to papers, crew, cargo and passengers. The *Sabine*, Capt. Adams, it is also reported, has similar orders with respect to vessels appearing off this place.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*, Capt. Aldham, left here early on the morning of the [illegible] and proceeded to the northward. It is *possible* that she may fall in with Walker and capture him. The *Valorous* will search the coast as far as Cape Gracias.

The greatest excitement was thus manifested by the anticipated arrival of Walker, and there is scarcely a doubt that he would be received here with general rejoicing, (if he could only get in,) because nothing can be hoped for from the present Government of Nicaragua. It is well known that Walker has a large party in the country favorable to his restoration to power. Everything in the country is in the most deplorable condition imaginable,—with very little money circulating, excepting in this town, where the United States and British vessels-of-war are supplied with fresh beef, vegetables and fruits, paying "hard currency" for such supplies; and their continued presence necessitates some little business. The closing up of this once fine harbor is a great drawback to any commercial transactions, or real estate improvements; and there does not appear to be any indications of its being soon again reopened, either by natural or artificial means. A little capital and energy might accomplish so desirable an end.

The bark *White Cloud*, twenty-four days from New-York, arrived off here yesterday afternoon, and anchored near the old entrance. She will be towed in to-morrow by the steamer *Ogden*, Capt. Slocum, and under the pilotage of Mr. Burton. This will be quite an event. The east end of the opening on Point Arenas—where the Transit Company's house formerly stood—appears to be again gradually filling in, and the west end washing away. There are nine feet here at high-water, in its deepest point, and eleven in the old channel.

For about two weeks past there have been five men at the mouth of the Colorado River—four of whom came here recently from New-York *via* Aspinwall, [illegible] by the English mail-steamer, and one is an old resident and friend of Walker. I am informed that an officer from the U. S. ship *St. Louis* had an interview with the men on shore, and ascertained from them that they expected and were awaiting there the arrival of Walker and his party in the *Fashion*. This declaration, and the fact of these men coming so recently from New-York, would seem to indicate the Colorado branch as the point where Walker intends disembarking. All, however, is left in doubt by the want of some reliable information from the United States. It is currently reported and believed that Walker had about one thousand men ready in New-York who expected to take passage here upon the mail-steamer which was to have left there on the 5th inst. with the United States mails for California, and he intended availing himself of that opportunity to throw that large force into this part of Nicaragua. If this statement should prove to be correct, it is, indeed, a most fortunate circumstance that the United States Government refused to allow those mails to leave for their destination across Nicaragua. I am certain that Admiral McCluney would never have permitted such a large body of men to land here, knowing, as he did, from responsible sources, that no means of transportation had been provided to facilitate even the crossing of the mails. The most rigid investigation will be made, (as I am assured by United States Naval officers,) of every man who comes down here in a steamer, or other vessel, before being permitted to land. Such precautions are necessary, to guard against imposition and to prove the good faith and intentions under which United States officers are acting, who, one and all, are most vigilant and indefatigable (with the imperfect means at their disposal,) in the prosecution of what is right and just, not only to their own country, but to Nicaragua; for, it appears, the instructions under which they act are really so contradictory that they amount to just nothing at all—so far as the intercepting of Walker and other "fillibusters" is contemplated! The want of two small steamers is now most severely felt by the Admiral. He might have chartered the *Laura Frances* for a week or two at a most reasonable price; but then, it is said, he has no authority to do so, and should he use his own discretion, he would most probably be charged with the charter-money. The department having twice refused to send a steamer for service on this coast, the Secretary of the Navy would, no doubt withhold his sanction for the exigency which has arisen for the *charter* of a steamer, had the Admiral employed one.

The weather here has been most delightful for the past two months; but the season is approaching when we may expect a decided change,—heavy and continuous rains and high winds.

The small steamer *Laura Frances* left here yesterday afternoon for Old Providence, to procure fresh beef, vegetables, fruits and other necessary supplies for the vessels-of-war stationed here—expecting to be absent about eight or ten days. So soon as the news of Walker's anticipated coming is received up the river and upon the lake, all supplies for this place will be cut off. The *Laura Frances* was chartered by our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. Burton and Perry, of Henry Dickson, who, for some time past, has had possession of the steamer, (having rescued her from the rocks in the river, where she was ashore for months,) and Mr. Dickson has kept possession of her because of the failure of her owners—in whose employment Mr. Dickson was—to pay the wages of himself and those under his orders. I understand that Mr. Dickson has *libeled* the steamer, and if he and his men are not settled with shortly, she will be sold to indemnify Dickson for his expenses, and the wages of the men.

Belly has, at last, officially notified his financial and commercial agent here, the Viscount de Barruel-Beauvert, that he cannot raise any more money, and, therefore, his darling Interoceanic Canal project must fail! Gigantic humbug, farewell! Belly did not make any remittance for the liquidation of the debts which he incurred here through the *willingness* of de Barruel, nor did he say one word about their future payment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peruvian Invasion of Ecuador—Attempted Revolution at Valparaiso and Death of Gen. Vidaurri—Defeat of the Rebels—Miscellaneous News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at Panama on the 31st ult., with dates from Valparaiso to Oct. 1, and from Lima and Callao to Oct. 13. She did not touch at Guayaquil, so that our dates from that place are only to the 8th. The *Valparaiso* brought $150,000 in specie, principally for England.

ECUADOR.

The dates from Quito are to the 1st October. The triumvirate at Quito, composed of Moreno, Carrascos and Aviles, is regularly installed in power, President Robles and his War Minister, Gen. Urbina, having fled, as I wrote you in my last. It is charged that these men are ruling with an iron hand, despoiling the Liberals of their property, even entering their houses and selling their furniture under the hammer to satisfy forced contributions. They have also dissolved the Supreme Court, and committed other outrages against the people. All the country, except the province of Guayaquil, which, with Cuenca, named Gen. Franco Provisional President, have declared for the triumvirate at Quito.

PERU.

President Castilla, with his army of over 4,000 men and munitions for the invasion of Peru, arrived in twelve or fifteen vessels at Paita, from Callao, on the 8th October. Castilla immediately proceeded in the [illegible] *Tumbes* to Guayaquil, where he had an interview with the Admiral of his blockading squadron, and with Gen. Franco, Chief at Guayaquil. This interview resulted in his immediate return to Paita, and his dispatch to his Minister of War, as follows:

To the Minister of State, War, &c.:

Señor Ministro: Desirous of quickly terminating the campaign undertaken against the Government of Ecuador, I left the convoy at the moment of its departure from Callao, to make a personal *reconnoissance*, in the River Guayaquil, of the national squadron. At 5 o'clock P. M. to-day, I returned to Paita, and have thought fit to suspend military operations, for the reason that affairs have assumed such a shape in Ecuador that I do not consider it decorous to employ the arms of Peru against the different authorities which govern that country.

The Government of Gens. Robles and Urbina having disappeared, has been succeeded by that of Gen. Franco in Guayaquil, and that of a Junta presided over by Don Gabriel Garcia Moreno, in Quito. The division that was at Cuenca, (2,000 men,) and which was the strongest of the Ecuadorian army, has mutinied and dispersed, one party pronouncing for the Quito Junta, and the other for the Chief at Guayaquil, the balance separating for various points.

There are not, therefore, in Ecuador, any enemies to fight against, and I do not seek in any way to interfere in the public affairs of a friendly sister State. I only wish to see it prosper under a *just Government*, that will satisfy the proper demands of Peru, which have been so *persistently refused her* by the Magistrate who has, fortunately for the people of Ecuador, ceased to be their ruler.

In this state of affairs I have thought fit to order all the troops to land, in order to refresh them, to fumigate the ships, and that they may be ready in any emergency to act. The troops will be billeted in various parts of the provinces where their health, their morale and their discipline will be preserved.

A small detachment of the squadron will sail from here to Guayaquil, to afford effectual aid in the celebration of the preliminaries of a treaty which will *give to Peru sufficient guarantees for the present* as well as the future. RAMON CASTILLA.

The last paragraph of this dispatch probably contains the whole gist of the matter. Robles and Urbina are overthrown by the machinations of Castilla, and exiled—Garcia Moreno, the friend of Castilla, who concerted with him at Lima the revolution against Robles, is made Chief of Ecuador, and then the "small detachment" goes to Guayaquil to uphold the hand of Moreno, while it puts pen to the treaty, the army at Paita being within a day's steaming of Guayaquil in case any further aid is necessary. How long a treaty thus forced upon a people will last, is the only doubtful question in the matter. The expedition will cost Peru a pretty plum—$250,000 per week being the expense of maintaining the army at Paita, to say nothing of the immense sum that it will take to get it back to Lima.

Señor Miguel Carpio, the new Minister of Justice in Peru, has succeeded in inducing Castilla to liberate all political prisoners.

Peru is for the moment politically quiet, but is only waiting for a leader to commence a new revolution.

Guano, to the amount of 16,576 tons register, was shipped from the Chinchas in the month of September, viz.: 9,779 tons to England and the Continent; 2,861 tons to France and her colonies; 2,094 tons to the United States, and 1,842 tons to the Mauritius; 39 vessels in all, of which 7 were American. Rates of freights to the United States are $15; to England £3. The American bark *Crusoe* gets $16 to Havana; the *Wanderer* $15 to Hampton Roads and a market.

Exchange on the United States 24 ₽ cent.; on England 42d.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are to the 4th October from Lucre. Dr. Linares, the President, is sending men towards the frontier, to guard against a threatened invasion of Castilla, and the revolutionary plots of Col. Agreda, who, it will be recollected, was defeated at La Paz some months since.

Linares has issued a decree prohibiting the circulation of "Bolivian money denominated *arbolito*, coined in late years, and with which Peru has been flooded, and allows the circulation only of that of 1830. This uttering of a sadly depreciated coin, and the refusal of Bolivia to redeem it from the Peruvians, to whom her people have paid it for goods, has for a long time been one of the principal difficulties between the two countries, and is likely yet to lead to a war. Pretty much the whole of the silver circulating medium of Peru is in this coin, the best of which is worth only about 65 cents on a dollar.

CHILI.

This Republic is again in a state of great agitation. On the 18th, the anniversary of the national independence, while high mass was being celebrated in the Church of the Matriz at Valparaiso, at which Gen. Juan Vidaurre Leal, lately appointed *Intendente*, and an immense concourse of citizens were present, forty or fifty men made a rush upon the soldiers' arms which were stacked in the Plaza, to gain possession of them. The soldiers resisted, when several on both sides were killed. Gen. Vidaurre left the church to quell the disturbance, but he had scarcely descended the steps when his heart was pierced by a musket-ball, and he died in a few hours after having been carried into the edifice, invoking pardon for his assassins. President Montt, who was in the church at Santiago, when the news reached there by telegraph, immediately fled to his palace and surrounded it with soldiers, fearing a revolution.

Several military companies having immediately repaired to the Church of La Matriz, the riot was suppressed. Several of the rioters have been arrested, and two, names not given, have been shot. The greater part of them are said by the *Mercurio* to belong to the first circles of society. Amongst them are included Don Francisco Ignacio Ossa and his two sons, who are very influential and very wealthy. It is generally believed that this riot was the result of mature deliberation, and had its ramifications in other parts of the Republic. Gen. Vidaurre was an old and much esteemed *militaire*, having commanded in the war of independence, and was the Commander-in-Chief of the force that lately suppressed the revolution of Copiapo. It is thought he was particularly marked out for his part in the Gallo-Copiapo revolution.

A decree has been issued by the Government, prohibiting the introduction of firearms, ammunition, &c.—blasting powder only excepted—without special permit. No vessel with such cargo will be permitted to remain in any port of the Republic; and arms cannot be sold without the special permission of the authorities.

Congress had terminated its ordinary session, but was to be again convoked.

Señor Manuel Ovalle, Minister of Finance, has resigned; and Señor Jeronimo Urmeneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has added his place to his own.

Señor Cornelio Saavedra, Intendente of Aranco, having been in Valparaiso at the time of Gen. Vidaurre's assassination, was appointed temporarily to the Intendency.

Congress has granted $50,000 to the widow and children of Gen. Vidaurre.

Business, the previous fortnight, was duller than usual. Several failures, for heavy amounts, had taken place in the North and South of the Republic, six of which were at Serena. Creditors have obtained settlements, in most of them, at 50 to 70 per cent. on extensions of two, four, and six years. Copper and hides have obtained a small advance. Last sales copper, $19 50 cash; nitrate of soda, $1 87 cash. A cargo of Canada lumber, of 694,000 feet white pine, assorted, fails to find purchasers at $60. Flour is dull at $3 75 to $4 25 per quintal, six months. White China Sugar—16,000 arobas, from San Francisco, sold at $2 81¼. American white and gray shirtings are in demand. Fine and fast-colored prints, American drills, denims, white and blue quiltings, and flannels, also wanted. In freights, the American ship *Magnolia* takes ores from four coast ports to Liverpool, for $3 15. The *Oliver Jordan*, engaged a month previously, takes ores from two ports to Baltimore, for $13. The American ship *Golden Rocket* goes to Cork, from two ports, for £4; if to the Continent, £4 5s.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Reception of Lieutenant-General Scott at San Francisco — General and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The Overland Mail brought us positive intelligence a week ago that Gen. Scott was coming to California, and might be looked for on the steamer then nearly due. The news was received with marked demonstrations of rejoicing by all classes of our citizens, not only because of the pleasure they anticipated from meeting the war-worn veteran upon the Pacific coast, but also from the conviction that his report to the Government of the exposed condition of our Pacific possessions would give an impetus to the Pacific Railroad as an instrumentality of defence. Our volunteer military companies were immediately put under orders to assemble instantly upon the announcement that the steamer was telegraphed, in order to receive the General and escort him to his quarters. A triumphal arch was erected over Montgomery-street, trimmed with evergreens and hung with flags and mottoes complimentary to the expected guest. The arrival of the steamer was somewhat expected on Friday night, and everybody was on the *qui vive* for the "martial music on the streets," which was to be the signal for the assembling of the military companies if she should be telegraphed after dark. At about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, the fife and drum, vigorously plied by a couple of stalwart professors of the latter, and a competent practiser in the squeaking instrument, set the town afire, and in an incredibly brief space of time the streets were thronged with people of all classes and conditions, who began to stream towards the bay to meet the honored visitor. Judge of the chagrin when the "martial music" was denounced as a hoax. If the musical professors could have been found just then, they would certainly have received an impromptu ducking, with the privilege of explaining next day how they had themselves been sold by a man claiming the marvelously proper name of Brown, who paid them $2 each for their services "selling" them just as boldly as they sold the public.

The *Golden Age* did not arrive until Sunday morning, having been detained *waiting for her New-York* passengers until the 3d inst., at Panama, from which port she made the trip in the brief time of a little over twelve days. The news that she was telegraphed "ten miles out" spread over the City with great rapidity. Martial music was heard in the streets; the military turned out; the citizens poured out of their houses, every vehicle in the city was called into requisition, and the entire population was astir. There must have been 30,000 or 40,000 persons in the streets, so that the principal ones, and particularly those which led to Folsom-street wharf, were absolutely black with crowds.

As the steamer entered the Golden Gate, the battery at Fort Point gave a salute. As she proceeded up the bay, the guns of Alcatraz Island opened, then the revenue cutter *William L. Marcy* saluted off Meigg's wharf, and afterwards the steamers *Senora* and *Northerner*, and the ship *Twilight*.

As the *Golden Age* reached her dock, she was welcomed by the huzzas of thousands of people congregated there. The General and his staff were on the larboard side of the vessel, where they received friends; but the crowd was kept off, and only a few persons were allowed to board. The General had desired to attend divine service; but finding that a demonstration was to take place, he did not leave the steamer at once, and gave notice that he would not leave until after the usual church hours, being unwilling to be the occasion of disturbing the congregations throughout the city. There was consequently a delay of several hours.

At 1 o'clock the military escort formed upon the wharf, the General landed, took his seat in an open barouche with Gov. Weller and drawn by six white horses, and the line moved towards the city. The military companies all preceded the barouche, which was followed by a fine body of men in citizen's dress, known as the Scott Legion, and composed of Californians who, at different times, have served under the hero of Mexico.

On the route, when the barouche passed under the triumphal arch, a large wreath, which had been suspended in the centre, was dropped over the hero's body, very gracefully by a young lady, amid the shouts and plaudits of the multitudes. Throughout the course of the procession, the streets were crowded and the houses were filled with spectators. The line was a display of life and animation never witnessed here before. Monumental Engine Company fired a salute as the procession passed the Plaza. During the whole of the march, the General, who appeared in citizen's dress, seemed much pleased, and, with head bared, testified his appreciation of the honors done him, by bowing repeatedly to the admiring people.

When the procession reached the hotel the military halted. The balconies of the hotel were crowded with ladies. Gen. Scott and staff, attended by Gov. Weller, Gen. Clark and staff, mounted the balcony, where the veteran made a short speech, remarking that the reception accorded him, in its unanimity and universality, had so astonished and confounded him that words were inadequate to express his sensations. He apologized for his non-appearance in uniform by stating, that for forty years he had invariably attended divine service, and the reception was unexpected. He called the attention of the populace to the fact that their Chief Magistrate, Gov. Weller, was present, and that it gave him great pleasure to meet with his old companion-in-arms, Gen. Clark.

Gov. Weller welcomed Gen. Scott to the Pacific in a brief speech. Gen. Clark, in behalf of the Army, thanked the citizens of San Francisco for the generous reception accorded to the Commanding-General of the Army.

Col. E. D. Baker, in behalf of those who had formed a portion of Gen. Scott's army in Mexico, welcomed the General to California.

The entire occasion proved to be one of the most enthusiastic and pleasing ovations that has ever taken place on this coast. The occasion was one of jubilee and joy. There was no afterthought or difference of opinion to mar the universal felicity of the day. Not a man in the vast crowd that thronged our streets but sympathized in the demonstration and participated in the respect and admiration for the worthy object of it. Neither did anything occur to detract from the effect of the welcome, or to tincture our remembrance of it with regret. All was orderly and dignified.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of his voyage, the General lost no time in proceeding upon his way to San Juan Island at the call of duty. He sailed in the steamer *Northerner* on Monday, and by this time cannot be far from his destination, where, let us hope, he will speedily and satisfactorily arrange the troublesome affair, to settle which has brought him a journey of over 5,000 miles.

Gen. Scott was waited upon by our City Government, in a body, and by large numbers of private citizens; also, before his departure the following invitation was extended to him:

San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1859.

To Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.—*Sir:* Your old friends, who have served under you in your various glorious battles and campaigns, desire to meet you for congratulation, and the interchange of good wishes. They do not desire to make this a public occasion, but an informal meeting of old friends and soldiers. It seems to them that, in some sort you owe it to those who have stood by you in the most perilous times as tried soldiers, brothers alike in dangers and in triumphs, to meet them as brothers, in a private and friendly way, at the domestic hearth or at the festive board. We have been appointed a Committee by the company of Veterans who had the honor to escort you yesterday, to request you to dine, *en famille*, with them, at such time as may be convenient to you. Allow us, in the most earnest manner, to urge you to give us all this opportunity of taking you by the hand, and in this distant land, gained by your victories—and which we made our homes—to indulge in the teeming memories of our common past, and in aspirations for your continued glory and happiness.

JOSEPH DANIELS, late Major U. S. Q. M. D.
T. W. FREELON, late Captain 15th U. S. Infantry.
WM. L. DUNCAN, late Captain 4th Ill. Volunteers.

The General postponed his answer to this invitation until he shall have returned from the North. During his brief sojourn with us he made not the slightest allusion to the business which called him hither, nor dropped the least hint of his proposed policy even to his army friends. It seems to be understood, however, that independent of his duties in connection with the boundary dispute, the Government desires to get the personal opinion of Gen. Scott on the subject of the defence of this coast; and the old soldier, doubtless, will not only carefully examine, with his own experienced eyes, the works under construction to defend San Francisco, and other places, but will scrutinize the coast with a view to determining what other points it is necessary or prudent to fortify. Gen. Scott will also, undoubtedly, after a personal inspection of the country, appreciate more fully than everbefore the exposed position of this State, and the necessity that exists for dispatching hither, without delay, more extensive supplies of arms and military stores than we now possess, to be in readiness in case of need.

We are in hopes also that when the General reflects upon his tedious voyage hither of over 5,000 miles, with all its incident uncertainties and transhipments, and particularly the necessity it involves of crossing a foreign territory, his military sagacity must be strongly impressed with the necessity that exists for other means of communication and transportation with the Atlantic States and California, for purposes of national defence. When he comprehends fully the wealth of California, its importance to the balance of the Confederacy in a commercial point of view, and understands thoroughly the necessity for speedy communication with the centres of population at the East, in order to enable the United States to hold this country in case of war with a strong European power, he must determine that it is the duty of the United States Government to procure the building of the Great Railroad, at all hazards and at whatever cost, and his views upon such a subject ought to be accepted as definite by Congress and the country.

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Every day adds to the proof that the recently discovered silver mines of the Carson Valley region are among the richest of all the mines ever opened upon this coast. These are the Washoe mines, to which I have already referred in a recent letter. Only two of them have been opened thus far; but the geological indications are that the country in that vicinity is full of them. A correspondent of the *Bulletin* of this city—a gentleman whom I know personally, and whose statements I believe may be implicitly relied upon—thus writes:

"The fact of rich silver ores being in this locality has been known for several years; but, till a few months ago, there had been no discoveries in places which guaranteed to the explorer much encouragement, and which did away with the idea that the detached pieces were not brought by some unknown agency from some distant locality. The discovery was made by a prospector looking for surface gold diggings. Finding some mineral substance, and having business in Nevada City, he determined to bring it over for testing, and judge his surprise and delight when he found it worth at the rate of over a thousand dollars per ton! He received his assay in the evening, and in 'no time' mounted his horse and 'put' for his newly-discovered Potosi. The news flashed like lightning, and before 10 o'clock that night a party was mounted and in full chase after him. One of those individuals at the time was an 'unfortunate miner.' Not having the means to embark, he solicited and obtained the wherewithal, and to-day he can pocket $25,000 for *his* interest. I merely mention this fact to show how 'luck' will turn and favor the ever-buoyant and enterprising.

As I remarked before, but two mines are opened at the moment, and as the rainy season is at hand, but little will probably now be done for months. In the Spring, and when they get fairly to work, the [illegible] the most magnificent.

[illegible] now to [illegible] scientific and practical [illegible] from which will flow an abundance of wealth, which, as Californians, we should look to [illegible] instead of shipping the ores as is now being done, to European countries. There is no discovery yet made on the Pacific coast which will place us on such a solid footing, in a mineral point of view, as this. Being so closely allied to the great gold district of California, it will give weight and substantiality to both, and will impress itself so strongly on the minds of European and Atlantic mining adventurers, that, notwithstanding their past unfortunate investments, they will be for trying their luck again in our lands of gold and silver. Investments in silver mines are regarded with more certainty than gold—in fact, experience proves such to be the case; and yet, I think, so rapid is the progress in the art of saving gold, that it will, before long—and that not very long either—give the greater promise and reward of the two metals."

There seems now to exist but few doubts about the mineral richness of the country on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. Gold, silver, and copper, have already been discovered over an extensive section of country. The development of the mineral wealth now known to exist in that valley will tend to hasten a Territorial organization, to be soon followed by the forming and adopting of a State Constitution. Rich silver, copper and gold mines will soon build up a new State on any Territory belonging to the United States. As may be expected, the recent rush of population to the Washoe country gives great importance to the movement for the organization of the Territorial Government of Nevada, which has been asked at the hands of Congress during the last two years. And this reminds me that the people of that section are agitating the election of a new delegate to Congress to succeed J. W. Crane, recently deceased. Among the gentlemen talked of for the place is Col. F. W. Lander, who has just finished his overland wagon road from the South Pass to City Rocks. The people of Carson Valley have indicated a great desire to have the Colonel accept the position and press their interests at Washington. Thus far, however, he has declined to allow his name to be used in this connection.

Among the mining items of the past week I add only the following, in relation to the Moro diggings, in the northern part of the State:

The claim of Ramsey, Bradley & Co., four men, has for the past two weeks paid more than $300 per day, and part of the time $500. The claim of Dodd & Co., four men, (sold yesterday for $4,000,) pays about $300 per day; and that of Watford & Co., $200 per day regularly since it has been opened, and there is not a claim upon which water can be obtained, but will pay at least an ounce a day to the hand.

A rumor, very extensively circulated here, to the effect that Gov. Weller has appointed Mr. S. J. Hensley—President of the California Steam-Navigation Company—to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Broderick's death, is erroneous. The Governor has not yet determined that public policy or sentiment requires any appointment, although I understand that it is not impossible that he may yet conclude to appoint in the course of the next fortnight. If so I shall not be at all surprised if he does appoint Mr. Hensley, who is a very worthy, but a plain, practical and substantial man, and will be likely to do the State good service while at Washington.

It has been stated very extensively in the Press, here, that Senator Gwin is opposed to any appointment to fill the existing vacancy, and that he prefers to represent the State alone in the Senate this Winter. I understand that Gov. Weller will soon cause a letter to be published by a third party, who is witness to the fact, showing that Dr. Gwin, before starting for Washington, earnestly urged the necessity and propriety of a Senatorial appointment, controverting earnestly the Governor's then declared opinion that an appointment would be quite unnecessary. Among the passengers by the steamer which carries you this, are Gen. Joseph Lane, United States Senator from Oregon; Judge Deady, United States District Judge from that State; and Hon. J. C. Burch, member of Congress from California.

The Probate Court has under advisement the motion for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of the late Senator Broderick. A. J. Butler, who was for a long time attached to the person of the deceased as a sort of confidential friend, (some say instrument,) testified as follows, in support of the application: "I know something about the estate of Senator Broderick; it is located in this city and county, consisting mostly of real estate; his personal estate is very little over $500. his real estate I deem worth $150,000; the money value of the monthly rents are about $400; some of it is loaned on rent, payable in improvements; it is encumbered by mortgage; I know Mr. Colton, the person applying for administration; deem him a competent person to take the charge of the estate; I am also acquainted with Mr. Brown; I deem Mr. Colton a responsible person, worth from $60,000 to $80,000; his relations with Mr. Broderick were of the most intimate kind."

It is stated that the amnesty to political offenders, recently promulgated by the French Emperor, includes all such in any portion of the world; and in accordance with it the French Consul here is prepared to give passports to any in California desiring them. Many who had given up all hopes of seeing their native country any more, will now be able to visit La Belle France in safety.

Bayard Taylor—the poet lecturer—leaves us to-day on the steamer for the East. At the close of the lecture in this city on Tuesday evening, he delivered a very pretty, though hastily written original poem, addressed to the tutelary genius of California, which I inclose.

On Monday last a little boy of Mr. Isaac Levy's aged 22 months, fell from the balcony of his father's residence on Stockton-street, sustaining such severe injuries that he died on Tuesday.

On the 11th October, D. W. Hunt, formerly of Sacramento, had his head crushed in an arrastra at Gentry's Gulch quartz mill, Mariposa County. He was hourly expected to die of his injuries. Hunt was Sheriff of Sacramento County a few years ago.

A colored man, 40 years of age, named J. Lavender, and a native of Massachusetts, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton.

Alphonse Kaindler, a highly respected French merchant of this city, died on Tuesday morning.

A curious and remarkable phenomenon is reported by one W. S. Dean, who having recently returned from Honey Lake, says that extensive sheet of water has literally dried up. Susan River, a respectable stream, and as full as usual at this season of the year, fails now to reach the basin of the lake, sinking into the earth far above it. Immense quantities of fish have been destroyed by the event and now lie decaying on the deserted bed. It is remarkable that a lake twenty miles wide and forty miles long should thus suddenly disappear.

John W. Trask, a young man from Vermont, committed suicide in the United States Hotel, at Marysville, on the night of Sunday, 16th October, by cutting his throat with a razor. The Marysville *Express* says:

"Trask had been at the hotel for several days, sick with a kind of intermittent fever, and Sunday evening a servant took him something to eat, after which he was in his room until the next morning, when he was found lying dead on the floor, saturated in his own blood. Upon examination it was found that his throat was cut almost from ear to ear, severing both jugular veins. It appears that he got up out of bed, stood before a wash-stand, took the razor, cut his throat in the horrible manner described, and then laid the razor on the bed. The whole of the front part of his clothing was covered with blood, showing that he must have stood erect a short time after the act was committed and then have fallen on the floor. He was a young man highly respected by those who knew him. No trace was left to indicate the cause of the rash act, but it is supposed it resulted from a depression of spirits, as he had been very unfortunate in business, and was left in a very dependent condition. He had been in California four or five years, and most of the time had been engaged in mining. He lived, at different times, at Iowa Hill, in Plumas County, and in Oroville. Recently he had been in the employment of Mr. Wilcoxen, the Clerk of Sutter County. He had on his person $3 50, and a small sum, about $100, was due him from some person in Oroville. A day or two previous to his death he wrote a note to Mr. Wilcoxen, requesting him to call and see him. Mr. Wilcoxen did so, and came over on Monday morning to have him taken to Yuba City."

Another suicide was nearly effected in our City Prison yesterday morning. F. Alton Wheelock, a young man from New-York, I believe, was convicted a few days ago of forgery, and remanded to jail to await sentence. Yesterday morning a fellow-prisoner in the same cell discovered him suspended by the neck from a bar of a grated window, for which purpose he had used an ordinary pocket handkerchief. His room-mate took him down, when Wheelock fell to the floor, where he lay for some time quite unconscious. He has since quite recovered. Wheelock is quite a respectable-looking young man, but is either a finished rogue or a crazy man; I don't know which.

Mr. Alfred Borel, an importer of jewelry in this City, who arrived here in the *Golden Age*, has got into some trouble with the Custom House authorities. The collector had been informed by Overland Mail that Borel would attempt to evade the payment of duties upon a lot of diamonds. An officer, accordingly, boarded the steamer as she entered the harbor, and found a small casket in Mr. Borel's possession, containing 27,000 francs worth of diamonds, which he had brought from Paris to New-York, and thence to California. These were seized. Mr. Borel denies any intention to smuggle, and offered to enter the goods at the Custom House, and pay the duties. He admits that he brought the property through New-York, but says he arrived on the *Persia*, took the California steamer within twelve hours, and had no time to make the entry before leaving New-York, supposing, too, that he could do it, just as well here. The technical crime, however, is clearly made out by the failure to enter the diamonds at your port.

George Gilman, ex-police officer, who was convicted of the manslaughter of Capt. S. S. Russell, at the Walton House, and sentenced some months ago to ten years in the State Prison, has been pardoned out at the earnest request of a large number of our citizens, including the Judge, Jury and District-Attorney, who tried him, and who have been led to doubt whether he really deserved the severe punishment meted out to him.

Two convicts named W. H. Sanderson and Frank Perkins, *alias* Red Horse, were pardoned out of the State Prison, a few days ago. They were both shot, in the first outbreak at the prison, in an attempt to get back to the gate, not being participants in the escape. Both were seriously wounded.

Jane Newell has been divorced, in this city, from Horace Newell.

The trial of John Joy Barmore, for the manslaughter of Peter Keeve, has been set down for Nov. 7.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Our advices from the Columbia and Willamette Rivers are to the 11th inst.

The people of Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, were quite elated with the prospective establishment of direct trade between that port and Japan. The ship *Iconium*, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at that port on Sept. 30, from Japan, with a cargo of rice, tea, silks, and various articles of Japan manufacture. The [illegible] will return [illegible] with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Hewitt, [illegible] departure, will make the [illegible] for the establishment of [illegible] between Puget Sound and Japan. It appears that the [illegible] of Japan, China and Australia is great for building purposes,—hence the [illegible] that our Northern neighbors will be able to drive a fine trade with them in timber.

A report that the Administration had approved of Harney's conduct in the San Juan matter had reached that Island and caused much rejoicing there.

Mr. Parker, lately arrived on the Columbia from Salt Lake, states that he passed on the route, west of Salt Lake City, some five thousand immigrant wagons, of which at least one-third were destined for Oregon and Washington Territory. There was much inquiry by the immigrants as to the prospect for settlement on Puget Sound. Mr. Parker represents the valley of the Walla-Walla as full of immigrants, having good American cattle and horses, and plenty of them. He estimates at least eight hundred immigrants as settled in that valley—about twenty families as having taken claims on the Yakima, thirty in the Clickitat, and all through the country, from the Dalles to the Simcoe reserve. At least 250 wagons had arrived east of the Cascades, in Washington Territory. Some 300 wagons were at the Grand Ronde, some of the immigrants being in a starving condition. Col. Wright, commanding at Fort Walla Walla, had very timely and generously come to their assistance, and sent forward two hundred and fifty sacks of flour, fifty barrels of pork, and other necessaries.

Capt. Walker's Fort Benton and Salt Lake Wagon Road party and command reached the Grande Ronde on the 30th of September, in 24 days march—easy stages—from the valley of Great Salt Lake. The distance from the ferry on Bear River, in that valley, to the camp in Grande Ronde, is 400 measured miles, thence to the mouth of the Umatilla it is estimated to be about 68 miles, making the distance from Bear River to a navigable point on the Columbia 523 miles, or 20 days travel at 18½ miles per day, with water, grass and wood at camping intervals.

The last of the emigration was with Capt. Walker, consisting of 9 men, 4 women and 15 children. It has been ascertained that 445 men, 115 women, 148 children, 187 wagons, 206 horses and mules, and 1,900 head of cattle have passed over the road into this valley this season. These emigrants appear to have had remarkable success with their stock, as Capt. Walker has seen the remains of but fifteen or twenty by the roadside.

The command will reach the Dalles by the 18th or 20th inst., making short marches. The dragoon horses, which have marched about 1,900 miles, are represented as looking well; the mules in fair order, too.

The Steilacoom *Herald* has the following in regard to the Boundary Commission, in reference to whose movements Mr. Buchanan seems to feel some anxiety now-a-days. It is evident that if the President don't get his dispatches, the newspapers are more fortunate. The *Herald* says:

Correspondence dated Camp Skagit, 27th August, says: "After some experience of life on Fraser River, I have found my way to the camp of the Boundary Commission. The Commissioners have been getting along swimmingly this season. They seem determined on making up for lost time, and will undoubtedly reach Colville or its vicinity before Winter sets in. Lieut. Park (the working man of the expedition) and Mr. Gardner, astronomer and surveyor to the Commission, left our camp on the 1st instant, for Okinagan, escorted by sixteen men of Company F, Ninth Infantry. The party reached Capt. Archer's camp on the morning of the thirteenth day after starting. After a sojourn of one day with Capt. Archer, the party again put back for this camp. The object of the tramp was to select a trail for a pack train as near as possible the 49th parallel. Lieut. Park was highly successful in the undertaking, and found a trail whereby a train can be put through from the Skagit to the Similkimeen River in six days. It has always been thought impracticable to cross the mountains along this line; but, notwithstanding all the difficulties, Lieut. Park has overcome them, and succeeded in finding a first-rate pack trail. By this short cut the expedition will be able to reach Colville at a much earlier period than was expected.

The intelligence of the San Juan difficulty, which reached us a few days ago, has created quite a sensation in our little camp, and is the only topic of conversation by the camp fire. Of course, all are of one opinion as to who has the best right to the island in question; and the prompt action of Gen. Harney in occupying and protecting American citizens on the island has created great enthusiasm for the stout-hearted old General. Our camp presents quite a lively aspect this morning, as we are all prepared to start for Okinagan."

Steilacoom is growing rapidly, and building is the order of the day. One building is scarcely completed before half a dozen others are started. Everybody is pressed into the service, and even the merchants are compelled to assist in the erection of their own buildings by mixing mortar and carrying the hod.

The establishment of woolen factories on Puget Sound is strenuously urged.

At the Dalles a divorce has been granted in the case of Joseph S. Ruckel *vs.* Elizabeth M. Ruckel.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

GEN. SCOTT AND ANOTHER BIG FISH—THE DEED OF GEN. HARNEY—SURPLUS OF BARLEY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

I have seen our "tother correspondent," the industrious fellow that sits up all night to corrall items for the Times, and on his assurance that he was merely a summer-up of heavy items for a summary of general news, performing a great deal of labor and getting nothing, and whereas I did very little and did get something, I have concluded, inasmuch as Mons. Smith have apologise, "to go on wiz ze Ball"—and resume "Bagley's ever pointed"—with the proviso that I may write when the spirit moves and miss a steamer when I am too lazy or sleepy to scribble.

The two great events of the past fortnight are the arrival of Gen. Scott, and the big fish that was caught. What think you of lassoing a black bass weighing 360 pounds. Such was the case. A party were out fishing in a Whitehall boat, when they discovered the monster floundering around on top of the water, evidently out of sorts; had probably dined off some monster lobster, that, after arriving at his destination, had began to feel about him and insert a claws in the proceedings—which, causing a patent cholic, was the occasion of the contortions the fish was going through. They rowed on to him and succeeded in getting a rope around his tail, and after a long fight landed him on the beach adjacent. He was brought to town, placed on a scale, and weighed 360—subsequently was hoisted up by a block and tackle, and remained suspended during the day. Thousands visited the market to see him and admire his proportions. I looked on and thought of a venerable friend of mine who manages to get out of town for one week every Summer, and, with an enormous box of fishing-tackle that he has been collecting for twenty-five years, takes himself down to an almost uninhabited part of Long Island, where he gives every moment of his time, night and day, to the pursuit of "porgies" under difficulties, and the remaining fifty-one weeks of the year he devotes to bragging and boasting and telling the greatest fish stories of his exploits in that unknown region. He is always safe, as the people down that way like to encourage Summer emigration to their location for the sake of seeing a strange face once a year, and they will all swear to every story he tells. I tried once to get at the truth by taking the skipper of the clam boat aside and putting him on his honor. I said, "Did Ned B., on such a day and date, catch 149¾ pounds porgies in thirteen minutes by the watch?" He replied, "Did he say so?" "Yes!" "Well, then, as he is a good customer of mine, and always pays me a good price for clams, *I think he did it.*" Well, our big fish was not a "porgie" but a black bass, some said a "jew-fish;" anyhow they proceeded to cut him down, cut him open and cut him up—first skinning him. A market-man gave $30 for the fish. He sold the skin to a taxidermist for preservation for $100, and, as it was Friday, cleared out the critter at 30c. a pound in no time, making $160 by the speculation; not a bad operation on a sick fish, or a crazy one—couldn't have been crazy, though, for he was not caught *in seine*, but napping; couldn't have been a Jew-fish either, for who ever heard of a Jew anything being caught dozy.

By the *Uncle Sam*, which arrived here some four days in advance of the *Golden Age*, of the old line, we received positive information that the Hero of Lundy's Lane would arrive by the *Golden Age*. The newspapers suggested that some demonstrations of welcome should be made, whereupon, Brig.-Gen. John Hayes, well known as always first and foremost in "a good thing," issued an edict, commanding the city warriors to keep their eyes and ears open, put on their military breeches, have their wea-pons by their sides, and the balance of their toggery handy, and when they saw rockets and heard martial music in the streets, to rush forth in warlike array, to escort Gen. Scott from the steamer to his quarters at the Tehama House. So all day Friday the water seaward was scanned anxiously through opera-glasses, sea-glasses, and spy-glasses, but no steamer. About 2 o'clock, as Gen. John and his constituents were taking a drink, the happy thought struck him to get up a grand triumphal arch. No sooner named than adopted, and "there was a sound of hammers by night and San Francisco's carpenters had gathered there"—at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. About 11 o'clock, just as the arch was being hoisted to its place, rockets were seen to ascend from Telegraph-hill and martial music was heard in the streets. Immediately every nice young man out courting, who belonged to the "Militiagery," seized his hat and rushed forth without a word of apology, in some instances leaving the impression that a sudden colic or insanity had set in. The usual good-night kiss on the sly was neglected, stern duty called, tight uniforms were struggled into, and there was some fast time made for the Armories. All was ready, but an hour wore away and no order was given to march, for the best reason, no steamer was seen, and the light (simultaneously with daylight [illegible]) them that they were "sold." [illegible] watch was kept up, and high [illegible] through their daily avocations with [illegible] breeches on; but no steamer came. [illegible] at night a steamer was telegraphed, and a gun from her forward-deck as she came up the bay. Immediately the revenue-cutter ran out her guns and fired a salute. Another rush for the armories [illegible] and the military were all on the qui vive, when it was finally ascertained that it was the Oregon steamer, and not the Age. [illegible] morning, about 8 o'clock, she hove in sight, and this time it was all right; and by 9 o'clock, the military were all out. A deputation was sent [illegible] to inform the General that he would be escorted to his quarters. An immense crowd on the wharf gave three cheers several times over, when the steamer came alongside, and the General was seen on the quarter-deck. The guns boomed from the Fort on Alcatraz Island, and the ships in the harbor, and any quantity of [illegible] displayed. The General demurred, and seemed adverse to being escorted with so much ceremony on a Sunday—but finally consented, on condition that it should be deferred until the churches were out, so as not to interrupt the services. At 1 o'clock the procession moved from the wharf, the General in an open barouche drawn by four white horses, Gen. Clarke and Staff in another carriage, and all the military companies following, making a very handsome display. As they passed through Montgomery-street the sidewalks were crowded with people, the housetops, windows and balconies were full of ladies, and the music was completely drowned by the huzzas, as cheer upon cheer greeted the hero. So great was the crowd in the streets, and so enthusiastic were the people, that it was with great difficulty the carriages [illegible] through the eager admirers of the General, who pressed forward and about the carriage in which he rode in such numbers. As he passed under the arch a handsome wreath was lowered upon his neck and the cheers were deafening. The General acknowledged the compliment by bowing in a graceful manner. I never saw such enthusiasm and such admiration as the people exhibited, and it must have gratified the old hero to see the evidences of affection and veneration in which he was held by every class of people. The procession moved on through Montgomery to Stockton-street, and finally down Jackson, through Battery-street, to the Oriental Hotel, where he alighted, and, when called for, came forward on the balcony to see ten thousand citizens giving vent to their admiration in such hearty cheers as must have done his heart good. He made a short speech, which was responded to by Gov. Weller, and finally retired amidst the renewed cheers and acclamations of the vast crowd.

During the next day (Monday) there was a continuous stream of people passing into the hotel to call upon him, and welcoming him to California. At 4 o'clock he was again taken charge of and escorted to the Oregon steamer bound to San Juan Island, where he was to be landed, and amidst the firing of cannon by the California Guard, the waving of flags, and the cheers of the multitude, the steamer moved from the wharf and bore the General to the scene of his important labors, and the first intimation the good folks up North will have of the matter will be his appearance in their midst, there having been no opportunity to advise them of his coming.

We have not, at this close proximity, attached so much importance to the San Juan difficulty as seems to have been the case eastward, and we were not aware how nearly we have been brought to a collision with England. The people on this coast, almost to a man, support Gen. Harney, however, in the step he has taken, and the movement has been a very popular one. It was necessary for some one to move in the matter and do something, as Mr. Campbell, the Commissioner, appears to be Rip Van Winkleizing up there somewhere, and for all we know may have died and made no sign. At any rate there have been no signs of him this twelvemonth. [illegible] about Semiah-moo, which, if properly translated, would probably be found to mean Sleepy-hollow.

As I remarked before, Gen. Harney's course has been universally approved. Recently, however, some individual—apparently from motives of private spleen and malice—has been making very bitter attacks on him through the columns of a certain newspaper of this city. The articles, in the form of letters from San Juan Islands, are too abusive and scurrilous to deserve attention; and it is much to be regretted that the editors of that sheet should have suffered themselves and their paper to be made the medium of giving to the world such undignified and ungentlemanly attacks on the public and private character of so gallant a soldier as Gen. Harney.

The recent changes in steamship arrangements, and withdrawal of the steamers *Moses Taylor* and *Star of the West* on the Atlantic side, and the substitution of the Collins steamers, has given great delight to the traveling public of California; and, added to that, the prospect of a continued opposition has given great encouragement to the hope that the emigration to this country so long needed will increase until we cry out "enough." However severe an opposition may be to the immediate parties who have to pay the fiddler, we are bound to dance to it as long as they can rosin the bow. May it be like linked sweetness long drawn out.

"Where, oh! tell me where has Johnson gone," and why don't he come to the scratch? We hear much of Johnson; he forms the subject of long paragraphs in the letters of the New-York correspondents for our papers here; they tell us what he will do, what he says he will do, and we begin to understand what he won't do. Is Johnson a myth?—he has a contract, but "what will he do with it?" Can Bulwer-Lytton, Bart., tell us? Johnson seems to be afflicted with that very common complaint, a scarcity of "spondulicks." The steamer *Washington* that he is said to have purchased, was sold recently by the United States Marshal, and was knocked down to E. J. Vanderwater, at $40,000, for the Pacific Mail Company. So said. Johnson, why wasn't you "around?"

Matters and things are looking up. Real estate is looking up. Everybody seems cheerful. California Steam Navigation Company's stock is looking down—can be had at 30—the reason being that the Railroad from Benicia to Marysville is bound to be built. Whooray for Benicia! that sleepy town. The oldest inhabitant went crazy, and is now in the Stockton Lunatic Asylum, all because he got tired waiting for Benicia to become a great city. Had he held on a little while he might have had his mind relieved on that score. It is growing now. I noticed in passing the other day, that two grog-shops and a cow-shed had been added to the number of imposing edifices of that gay and brilliant city. "There's a happy day a-coming" for Benicia yet.

Do you want any grain? Can we sell you any barley and wheat? The farmers here have got them down in sackcloth and ashes, and refuse to be comforted, because the grain crop is heavy—because they got twice the number of bushels of grain to the acre that they expected. They have piled it in the warehouses, and are paying storage and 3 per cent. a month while groaning and complaining because the price don't suit them. They are in the lowest depths of misery and despair because they can't get three cents a pound for wheat, (grain is sold with us by the pound, you know; so are apples and potatoes.) The country is gone to rack and ruin. "No use talking," we are "did" and "done for"—all because the farmers can't get their own prices—can't get three cents a pound for wheat; it's hard, very hard. "Is there any balm in Gilead?"—in other words, any demand for wheat your way? We are fairly "spilin'" with a surplus of good things, and, as the fellow said of the whisky at ten cents a gallon, "A very low figger, Sir, a very low figger."

Many other items, too numerous to mention, are crowded out this time. For particulars, see next letter, and until then be aisy. DODGER.

Sporting News.

THE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION—THE TURF, &C.

The State Convention of Sportsmen, to be held at Geneva, N. Y., on the 15th inst., is exciting some interest. The New-York Sportsmen's Club has appointed Messrs. Riggs and Betts as delegates. *Wilkes' Spirit* is informed that the Committee of Arrangements has secured several thousand pigeons for the Convention to use as recreative amusement in trap-shooting.

The London correspondent of *Wilkes' Spirit* states that the forfeit of Aaron Jones to Sayers has been received in England—that Heenan has taken Jones' place for the Champion's Belt, and that the battle will take place in the last week of May next.

It is reported that Col. Jesse C. Hall, of this City, has matched, for $5,000 a side, the filly *Annette Hall*, (formerly *Surplus*,) the late winner of the three-year-old sweepstakes at Ashland, Va., with Mr. O. P. Hare's b. c. *Oysterman*, who ran second in the same stakes. The race will, most likely, be run over the Fashion Course, at the Spring Meeting.

An extraordinary match has recently been made in England between the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Winchelsea, the object of which is to test the comparative speed of the race-horse and the greyhound. The match is to be for $5,000 a side, half forfeit, and the Duke backs five couples of hounds against three horses to be selected by the Earl, who are to carry 119 pounds each. The race is to take place over the full distance of the Beacon Course, at Newmarket, which is 4 miles 1 furlong and 176 yards in length, and is to come off during the Houghton Meeting in the Fall of next year. The hounds are to run a trail on the opposite side of the course, to that on which the horses do their work, so as not to interfere with each other.

Mr. Minor Williams' black trotting-stallion *Flying Cloud*, which figured recently at the St. Louis Fair, stands matched for $5,000 a side against Mr. E. Adams' horse *Patrick*, at mile heats, best three in five, in harness, the race to come off over the Oregon Course, at New-Orleans, on the 1st February.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The Plays edited from the Folio of 1623, with Various Readings from all the Editions and all the Commentators, Notes, Introductory Remarks, a Historical Sketch of the Text, an Account of the Rise and Progress of the English Drama, a Memoir of the Poet, and an Essay on his Genius. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. Vols. I., V., [illegible] comprising the Historical Dramas. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

There are, of course, innumerable editions of Shakespeare, more or less pretentious, from the magnificent folios and quartos which adorn only a nobleman's bookshelves, or the alcoves of a stately library, accessible under difficulties to the curious and studious, down to the dingy, marginless misprint which is sold for two dollars, and whose only effect, as to any point of debated interest, is to make the darkness visible. Between these, there are various readable and respectable editions, with some man's comments, or some other man's, or with a wiser nakedness of annotation. That there remained still a want, however, has been abundantly admitted by the repeated attempts to satisfy it. The very best edition, in a reasonably accessible form, it was certain had not yet appeared. And the critical changes and elucidations, which, in every successive edition were attempted, afforded evidence further for the apprehension that the best material for such a popular edition was not yet at the disposal of editors.

It has seemed to us, if we may risk so presumptuous an opinion, that an American editor has some advantage in an effort to supply this demand, above his more eminent European competitor. The freshness of his position in a stirring, progressive country, is something. Who knows what curious, persistent, prying quality that may give to his mind? The wonderful talisman of practical common sense is in his hand, while he presses on, unimpeded by too much veneration for antiquity and precedent. There is a veneration which paralyzes independence and defeats strength. To the English editor, the laborious rubbish—we make a clean breast of the word thus early—which confronts him, mountain high, is little less than holy land. He stands in awe of it, and speaks under his breath. His pick-ax rings feebly against the mass. Surely—he begins to think—these are the everlasting hills. And with reason; for, consider what trains of gigantic Celts and other have successively shot the rubbish of their long life-work, barrow after barrow, on this tremendous heap. But *however hopeless the task, all that fearful weight* lies upon our SHAKESPEARE's breast. It was well meant, but *at last it hides him from our view*. With some right desire to recover and bring again to sight his godlike face and form, many have laboriously set themselves at work to pick away the mountain piece by piece, but, as we said before, *either with an insuperable veneration for their* pre-laborers, or a misapprehension of their true vocation, which has *wasted their efforts and frustrated* their design. It has needed some one from another sphere, with a different education—without fear of Oxford, of JOHNSON, WARBURTON or COLLIER; with independent thoughts and opinions—to advance, with fearless steps, from Nature's side to SHAKESPEARE's hand.

The work had become hopeless in England. Anything like a reasonably accurate likeness of SHAKESPEARE, except that general view of his proportions which nothing could intercept, because it was itself larger than *every other object, could not* be expected.

An examination of the three volumes which continue Mr. WHITE's edition of *Shakespeare* confirms the estimate which we had formed of the *great value of this edition, and of its adaptation to* the necessities of the case. They comprise the historical plays; the comedies were published several months since, and the tragedies are forthcoming.

The first characteristic which directs the attention, is the marked independence of the editor. This is manifest as well in the form and arrangement of his work, and in his treatment of the opinions of others, *as in the expression of his own* views and thoughts. We are pleased to perceive, however, that this independence, which at once attracts our respect and confidence, is not offensively maintained. For the respect with which the opinions of other editors *are treated is equally* marked. In numerous and unavoidable conflicts of opinion a true knightly courtesy is displayed and we have yet to discover an instance of unfair [illegible] even when referring to the most obvious absurdity and stolidity—which cannot be denied, the works of Shakespeare editors furnish numerous examples. We are next impressed *by the congeniality and docility* of the spirit in which these investigations are conducted. The meaning of the bard is sought with a tenderness of touch, a gentleness and reverence which impress us as honestly related to a generous and *chivalrous heart. Proceeding fur*ther, resourceful common sense is indicated at every step. In this respect, it may be, a majority of SHAKESPEARE's editors are more deficient than in learning, persistency or *any other qualification, except geniality.* And these two—geniality and common sense—are the original, we may say, moral qualifications, without which, in a work like this, any degree of courage, laboriousness, zeal or learning will be of little use. Before this, we should have already noted in the editor a remarkably *critical acquaintance with* English literature, particularly of the Elizabethan era, and that of the cotemporary European nations. In respect of tact in the accumulation and management of the materials for criticism, Mr. WHITE is to be highly credited. *While such learning takes* time, and no life is long enough to exhaust it, there is a great difference between scholars in this respect. A genial *young* man, who has enough of that kind of genius which CARLYLE characterizes *as consisting in an* "uncommon faculty for doing a great deal of work," to carry him through the reading which is necessary to give a facility in any department of literature; may be a better educated man and better critic than *a formal, stupid octogenarian who has read* twice as much. In fact this is the difference between the genial critic and the driving "*Dry-as-dust*," not in a greater amount of labor, but of perception and tact. Finally, not to enumerate more particularly, we are impressed with the unusual thoroughness of investigation which marks the examination of doubtful questions in these volumes. There is no haste or sparing of pains; and this is particularly evinced by general dissertations on important critical and historical points which exhaust the questions treated, and place them at least presently at rest.

This thoroughness comprehends and includes every department of the work, *even to its* mechanical structure and finish; so that the result is the most beautiful set of volumes ever published in this country. They are of small octavo size, very compact and elegant; the exact average for the library, the table, and pocket being attained. The paper and typography are charming and even luxurious; while the fair and ample margin refreshes the eye, and the entire absence of meretricious ornament satisfies the taste. The very title-page greets you like the open front of some men in whose face we see, Gentleman! written by Nature's hand.

The labor which has gone into these beautiful volumes, and which makes no special appeal to the attention, will never be conceived by one in thousand of their readers.

"Editors of *Shakespeare*," says Mr. WHITE, "who faithfully perform their duty, have one claim upon the gratitude of his readers which is very great in proportion to the show of it than can properly appear in editorial notes and essays. Their approach to him lies not over a beaten track, or through the inviting luxuriance of healthful though uncultivated nature. The arid wastes and fetid sloughs of an effete and long-abandoned literature stretch round the base of the eternal hills kept ever green and beautiful by his perennial genius; and these must be explored by all who would worthily assume the office of guide to those invigorating heights on which the world finds mental health and happiness. But of this weary pioneer-work *the visible results are comparatively very* small—a clearer view here, a firmer foothold there, a new beauty revealed, the path to an old one disencumbered, or a source of pure and ever-springing pleasure discovered in a foul morass or stony barren. *It is only to such results of his toil that the editor of Shakespeare* has the right to direct attention."—*King Henry IV., Part I., Introduction.*

Almost every "Introduction" by which the historical plays are preceded furnishes an example of [illegible] the writer. Upon this latter we may add that the vigorous, simple and clear English idiomatic diction of the original papers in these volumes, will certainly commend them to the reading of scholars, however opinions may differ as to the views expressed. For how difficult it is to write with clearness and reasonable intelligibility, not to say interest, upon points of particular and intricate literary criticism, where the names of authors, disputed dates of writing, publication and representation, competing claims of authorship rendered madly incapable of solution by malignity, mendacity, stupidity and all manner of obfuscation in time past and present, beset the baffled editor in solid phalanxes of conflicting tomes, no mortal can know except he upon whom the gods have laid the task to do it.

The *Essay on the Authorship of King Henry the Sixth* is so fine a specimen of critical writing, and so characteristic an example of Mr. WHITE's style, that we should be glad to quote largely from it, and rest there the character of the whole work. It occupies, however, more than sixty pages, and its unity should not be disturbed. It relates to one of the most interesting subjects of uncertainty in the works of SHAKESPEARE; and investing an intricate argument with a simple and severe yet attractive style, determines the whole matter beyond a reasonable question. It will be remembered that the strong likeness and in fact identity of a considerable portion of the second and third parts of Henry VI., with two plays called respectively "The First part of the Contention betwixt the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster," and "The True Tragedie of Richard, Duke of York," has constituted a ground of serious doubt that SHAKESPEARE was actually the author of Henry VI. It is supposed that MARLOWE, or GREENE, or perhaps others, were concerned in the composition of the two plays just mentioned; but it has not before been known that SHAKESPEARE, then a fortune-seeker in London, about the year 1589, had an important hand in them, too; his aid being probably more highly appreciated than paid by those well-known playwrights.

Starting from the known fact that about three thousand lines of these old plays are found transferred bodily to the pages of Henry VI., and that *a large number besides are used in a modified* form, the gaps being filled by new matter, Mr. WHITE, *arguing differently from WARBURTON, HALLAM, MALONE* and DYCE, establishes the fact that SHAKESPEARE, far from practicing plagiarism, merely transferred from their disreputable companionship in these plays, the *parts* which were of his own composition. This is established by a comparison of their merit with the *best passages of the acknowledged works of MARLOWE*, GREENE and PEALE, in both the heroic and comic departments. The passages which were left untouched by SHAKESPEARE in the old plays, after being contrasted with those which he took, are then compared with the known writings of these playwrights, and are found curiously identical with the latter in badness of style—their style having marked and characteristic faults by which it is as unmistakably removed from the strength and grace of SHAKESPEARE's diction as are the famous melodies of Mother Goose. But we crave pardon of the venerable nursery songstress, for who knows how much SHAKESPEARE himself may not have derived from her rythmical tintinnabulation? We are here tempted to quote a fine passage *upon the traits of authorship*:

"In deciding the identity of authorship, as in proving *the personal identity of men, it is upon minute* traits that we are obliged finally to rely. Weight, *figure, complexion, eyes and hair—the very voice*, may be sufficiently alike in several men to deceive all but the most acute and practiced observers, and to make it impossible for even them to establish a proof except to one another. But little blemishes or beauties, whether congenital or accidental, inveterate habits, and trifling tricks of speech—these, when stronger traits have failed, by their presence establish, or by their absence disprove, identity, as far as that is possible. *It was Prince Hal's trick of* the eye and foolish hanging of the nether lip that betrayed his paternity. *And so it is in literature.* Mr. DICKENS might write a tale—a short one—without either humor or pathos, and in which an exaggerated character or description could not be found; Mr. THACKERAY might compose a few pages—a very few—infelicitous in style, and with a *tendency to beget a trust in hu*man nature or one hope for it; but neither could lay *aside certain of those habitual turns of expression*, which are to a writer as *Daniel Doyce's* unconscious use of his thumb was to him, or even as the movement of the involuntary muscles is to all men."—*Essay on the Authorship, p. 431.*

Uniformity of Characterization of the transferred passages with those which were newly added to them in King Henry Sixth, is lastly adduced as an evidence of SHAKESPEARE'S authorship. This we think deserving of more weight in the argument, than Mr. WHITE gives it: "For it *is manifest*," says Mr. WHITE, p. 449, "that if it were desired (and it plainly would have been desirable) to preserve a seeming, as well as a nominal identity in the prominent personages common to the historical plays presented at the same *period on the same stage*, the characterization of a later work might easily be made to correspond with that of an earlier." Yes—by a Shakespeare; though that might not be material, if the earlier passages had been of small merit, or feeble individuality. But when their thoroughly Shakesperian vigor and strength is remembered, the consideration of their *continued characterization* in the subsequent passages assumes importance.

By the force of Mr. WHITE's argument, MALONE, who has given more space to this question of authorship than any other editor, and who believed *that Henry VI. was not composed, but only* "altered and enriched" by SHAKESPEARE, goes to the ground without remedy or rescue.

A great interest attaches to this question, because if the hand of SHAKESPEARE was in these two old plays, of which fact Mr. WHITE leaves no ground of doubt, it was his "'prentice hand." How wonderful was his genius, which at no time of his *life seems to have been immature, but even in this* period of his boyhood started forth in panoply like the goddess from the front of Jove. *None of the* later works of the immortal bard afford stronger sparks of the "faculty divine" than were stricken from his mind by these early, flinty attritions. Among instances of proof, we might adduce those *mighty lines which commence the cruel speech* wherewith Queen Margaret taunted the captive York:

"Come make him stand upon this molehill here,
That *raught at mountains* with outstretched arms,
Yet parted but the shadow with his hand."

This is no place for an essay upon the genius of the mighty Poet, but the facts established by Mr. WHITE in this paper, suggest a range of inquiry into the capacities and prerogatives of genius, both novel and interesting. For genius asserts itself, and then *we are only to mark what it does; it will not ob*serve our laws, but will make laws for us. Even as one said of the greatest of warrior-statesmen,

"The ebbs and flows of his single soul
Were tides for the rest of mankind."

Our space forbids detailed reference to the valuable "Introductions," which, under that modest title, infold in almost every instance the critical disposition of important or interesting questions concerning the dates, originating motives, spirit and genius of the plays, with much else. At the same time, with a forbearance as commendable as it is unusual, and which as much as any other quality indicates the fitness of the Editor for his work, Mr. WHITE refrains from the expression of any opinion other than is implied in the exegetical, historical, or philological explanation which the case demands. We should be glad to refer to the *Introduction to Richard II.*, which is remarkable from the method of close analysis of cotemporary writing—somewhat peculiar to himself—by which the Editor settles the date of the production of this play, but limited space forbids. A characteristic instance of acuteness occurs in the *Introduction to Henry IV., Part I.*, whereby the idea of this incomparable work is traced to an old play entitled, "The Famous Victories of King Henry the Fifth," and the embryo of the perennial *Sir John* is found in a saying of *Sir John Oldcastle.*

"When Henry V says—(in the '*Famous Victories*')—'My lads, if the olde King, my father, were dead, we would be all Kings!' *Oldcastle* replies, 'He is a good olde man, God take him to his mercie the soone.' In degree, the wit of this answer is as unlike *Falstaff's* best sallies as the spark from a leyden-jar, that can hardly be perceived in a dark room, is unlike the playful flashes of heat lightning that illuminate all the [illegible] Falstaff [illegible] its easy impudence, its light and careless treatment of a serious subject, its jocular mocking of an utter and take-out selfishness, its delicious non sequitur which yet seems a *sequitur*, its manner of 'wresting the true cause the false way,' are the characteristic traits of the fat knight's humor; and I have little doubt that this single line is the germ, which, impregnated, unconsciously perhaps, by SHAKESPEARE's life-giving genius, became in its final development the most mirthful creation of all imaginative literature."—*Henry IV., Part I., Introduction, p. 227.*

The original folio of 1623 is taken by Mr. WHITE as the standard, it being assumed that the readings of that edition are more nearly authoritative than those of any other. They are, therefore, unhesitatingly restored in every instance, except in cases where a manifest misprint has occurred. Few intelligent students of SHAKESPEARE will find fault with this adherence to the oldest complete edition, which probably was compiled from revisions of the stage copies made by the poet himself, or by those who, like BEN JONSON, knew him, and had opportunities for a correct judgment which no future editors could possess. A considerable number of Mr. WHITE's notes relate to such restorations. An error of editors has been to attach too much importance to the greater antiquity of the quartos with a disregard of internal evidence and the manifest spirit of the poet in favor of a rigid, wooden construction, exceedingly characteristic of automatical scholars. The character of these quarto pamphlets, disfigured with stage directions, interpolated with actors' "gags," maimed by eliminations, and deformed with excrescences suggested by policy or dictated by popularity, and the moral certainty that SHAKESPEARE, in his calm and ripened years, did correct, restore and rebeautify his works, have been blindly overlooked by many editors. Blind men must follow the wall—we cannot blame them for that. The result of a great deal of severe editorial labor in a discrimination of this sort may be seen in the present revision of "Richard III.," of which, perhaps, the text has been more corrupted and obscured than any other of SHAKESPEARE's plays. We quote a few notes from this and from others:

"'——to *wolves, to* spiders, toads':—Thus the folio. The quartos have 'to *adders*, spiders, toads,' which has been adopted in all modern editions hitherto, generally without notice, but sometimes with the remark that the folio has 'wolves' for 'adders,' and that the next line shows that the quartos give the true reading, because wolves are not 'creeping things.' If the folio had merely 'wolves' for 'adders,' this reasoning would be good, if not conclusive; but *it has* 'to *wolves, to spiders*, toads, or any creeping venom'd thing,' &c., where the repetition of the preposition cuts off the connection which would otherwise exist between 'wolves' and 'creeping venom'd things,' which refers only to spiders and toads. The *change seems clearly to have been made*, upon the revision of the play, for the purpose of giving the passage variety of thought and rhythm."—*Note to Richard III., Act 2, Scene 1, pp. 274, 275, Vol. VIII.*

In the previous quotation a passage is restored upon a sharp verbal criticism, which, once pointed out, is obvious and unquestionable. In the following, a restoration is made upon a higher but *equally certain ground—that of consistency of* characterization—of which Mr. WHITE has frequent instances, and in which—among systematic editors of *Shakespeare*—he is almost alone.

"'—— *down Fates*:'—thus the folio; the quarto has 'down faters,' which some commentators, Mr. DYCE among them, disregarding *Pistol's* predilection for 'the Sisters three,' accepts as an irregular spelling of 'faitours'—vagabonds, calling attention to the absurdity of coupling dogs and Fates. But this absurdity is eminently Pistolian. Mine Ancient should, perhaps, have said 'faitours;' and so, just below, he should say 'Hannibals,' but he does say 'cannibals,' and also alludes to a kind of Greek not mentioned by HOMER. He also makes a slight mistake in elevating Cerberus to regal honors; and, considering the *creature's qualifications to wear a triple crown, it is* a wonder he did not call him Pope Cerberus. Under the circumstances, 'Fates' may stand."—*Note to Henry IV., Part I., Act 2, Scene 4, p. 544, Vol. VI.*

A large number of the corrections of the folio are so obviously required by sense, taste and *euphony, that we are at a loss to perceive how* they have been discarded by editors, unless upon the supposition that they were ignorant of them. *With some hesitation—as Mr. WHITE is treating us* to many novelties—we are disposed to hazard the conjecture, on our part, that some of the most noted Shakespearian editors have omitted, *in very many cases*, to compare their work with the original folio. It is our impression, from a careful observation of Mr. WHITE's notes, not only upon the Histories, but upon the Comedies, which have *already appeared*, that a complete and thorough comparison of the quartos with the folio, sentence by sentence, *has never before been made.* If it had, how, in the name of common sense, could such notes as the following have remained to be written?

"'The which *if I perform and do survive*:'—All the quartos read: 'The which *if he be pleased I shall perform*,' and have hitherto most strangely been followed by all modern editors, in most cases without remark, one merely copying the other. But Mr. COLLIER (and Mr. SINGER after him) says, 'The change (from the quartos) was considered necessary in consequence of the substitution of *heaven* for 'God' in the preceding *line*.' But *no such necessity existed; for 'he,' in the* quarto line, might as well have referred to 'heaven' *as to 'God.'* It *does so in numerous instances* in these plays, and in cotemporary literature. [See: 'For as we under heaven,' &c., 'so under him,' &c. —*King John*, Act iii., Scene 1.] The reading of the folio is fully sustained, if not made imperative, by the *alternate clause of the sentence, three lines below*, where *Prince Henry* says: 'If not, *the end of life* cancels all bonds.'"—*Note to King Henry IV., Part I., Act 3, Scene 2, p. 406, Vol. VI*

Yet our current editions of SHAKESPEARE *swarm* with such passages as these, in which the quarto readings are retained *in spite of the text of the* folio, preferable for *rhythm, euphony and thought*, aside from the authority."

But in some cases a just discrimination makes it necessary to reject the folio text. These are generally, as before stated, cases of misprint. They have occasioned a number of very instructive notes; *while indeed some are very obvious.*

"'A *woman-General!* what should we fear?'—the folio has 'A *woman's General*,' &c., which has hitherto been retained, and, I believe, without question. A General is to be feared for *his ability* and the force under his command, whether *he* command under a Queen or a King; and *Queen Margaret*, a woman-General, took field instead of her feeble husband. The misprint, easily made is easily discovered."—*Note to King Henry VI., Part III., Act II., Sc. 2, p. 119, Vol VIII.*

"'—the hour of death is *expirate*:—*i. e.*, is expired; the quartos having, 'the limit of your lives is out.' The folio has, '*is expiate*.' SHAKESPEARE uses 'expire' in a similar sense again in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I, Sc. 4, 'and *expire the term of* a *despised life*;' and his fondness for the preterite termination in *ate* is apparent in nearly every one of his works. He uses 'festivate,' 'combinate,' 'conspirate,' 'confiscate,' 'contaminate,' &c.; but in giving the verb this formation, he *never omits a radical letter*, and in this case *r* is, next to *p*, the most important element of the word. *For this reason we must* attribute the occurrence of 'expiate' here and in the twenty-second sonnet,—'Then look I death my days should *expiate*' (read *expirate*,)—to the likeness between 'expirate' and 'expiate,' and the seeming fitness of the latter word in its proper sense to both instances. MALONE, strangely thinking that 'expiate' could mean expirate or expired, although *its only possible meaning is to atone* for impious by pious deeds, retained it; and it held its place in the text until the appearance of *Shakespeare's Scholar*, since when Mr. SINGER has adopted 'expirate.' Mr. DYCE adheres to the old word. STEEVENS suggested that 'perhaps we should read '*expirate*.'"—*Note to Richard III., Act III. Sc. 3, p. 202, Vol. VIII.*

A large class of notes, with which the previous may be included, relates to conjectural emendations. It is probable that opinions may vary in this department, as they always have, and that some of the readings proposed by Mr. WHITE will be questioned. A broad field of remark is here opened, upon which we do not propose to enter further than to say that the combined geniality and common sense displayed in the emendations which are peculiar to this edition, fortified often by critical comparisons and references, evincing equal acuteness and learning, commend a large majority of them to cordial acceptance. We have no doubt that many will be generally adopted. Of these the following is an average example:

"'——To *become passionate*: *i. e.*, to become lachrymose, plaintive. 'Passion' and 'passionate' were commonly used in this sense; as 'Ariadne *passioning for Theseus*' perjury.' *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Act. IV., scene 4; 'She is sad and *passionate* at your Highness' tent.' *King John*, Act. II., scene 2; 'Give me some sack to make mine eyes look red; for I must speak in *passion*.' 1 *Henry IV.*, Act II., scene 4. The old copies read, by a sort of misprint not uncommon even at this day, 'To be *compassionate*,' and the slight, but important error, not having been hitherto detected, this reading has been perpetuated by editor after editor, except Mr. SINGER, who, most inappropriately, reads, 'To be *so passionate*.' *The others are obliged to make* '*compassionate*' mean, complaining—an altogether unexampled and unwarrantable use of the word."—*Note to Richard II., Act I., Scene 3, p. 251, Vol. VI.*

The subjoined note, taken almost at random from a number which we had marked, illustrates various peculiarities of this edition, and we believe are new:

"'*Gave their free voices*'—The folio, by an easy [illegible] the desperate expedient of submitting a semicolon for the full-point of the original after 'voices,' and supposing that 'sent' in the next line is understood after 'have' in this, (*i. e.*, all the clerks, &c. have their free voices sent; Rome, the nurse, &c., hath sent.) That only the learned clerks should have their free voices is plainly absurd; although those who have not accepted MALONE's violent misconstruction, have been obliged to accept the absurdity. But we know that nearly all the learned clerks in Christian kingdoms gave 'their free voices' for *Henry's* divorce (the decisions of eight continental faculties of law and divinity, to that effect, are given in *Hall's Chronicle*,) and therefore *Wolsey* may well say, 'Who can be angry now?'"—*Note to Henry VIII., Act II., Scene 2, p. 466, Vol. VIII.*

A singular fatality seems to have attended SHAKESPEARE'S text, as respecting the folio of 1623. Many of these notes show us, that while its undoubtedly genuine readings have in a multitude of cases been discarded or kept out of the subsequent editions, almost every error of corruption that chanced to creep into it has clung to the successive issues with the tenacity of original sin. This is illustrated by the preceding as well as the following note:

"*K. Rich.* Catesby!
Cate. My lord? Thus the quartos, with a slight variation in the second prefix, presently to be noted. In the folio, the King calls, 'Ratcliff,'—a mistake in which it has been followed hitherto. The error was caused by a trifling misprint in the quartos, in which the abbreviated names used as prefixes to the speeches of these characters are *Cat.* and *Rat.*, so that the printing of *R* for *C* gave the reply to *Ratcliff*. To correspond with this, some one who had to do with the folio, either in the printing-office or before it went there, made the King call *Ratcliff*. But whoever was commanded by the King to 'send out a pursuivant-at-arms,' most certainly went out and did it immediately; and we know from *Richard's* speeches afterwards, both in quartos and folio, that *Ratcliff* remained behind. Both quartos, and folio too, have the stage direction, when the King retires, '*Exit Ratcliff*,' only. It was *Catesby*, therefore, whom *Richard* sent out for a pursuivant; and the quarto gives us the correct reading. The omission to mark the exit of *Catesby* is a defect too common to require notice."—*Note to Richard III., Act. V., Sc. 3, pp. 309, 310, Vol. VIII.*

If any one thinks that some of the notes which thus illustrate and correct minute defects, are too critical or of small importance, let him reflect how essential to the clarity of the text these corrections become, when the occasions of them are multitudinous. It is like cleaning an old picture; the successive specks which have fallen upon it were singly unnoticeable, but in the aggregate they obscure the painting, and they must be removed—perhaps with a needle *point—as they fell, one* by one. Let the objector further observe what an evidence of thoroughness in the editor such observations furnish, and what guarantee they give of trustworthiness in more important questions; while it is also remembered that an edition of Shakespeare should be not only adapted to general and *generalizing readers, but to that possibly* unfortunate but very well-defined class who are *even hypercritical, and cannot bear a speck upon* their mirror.

Notes of a philological character are not infrequent in this edition, many of which will be new to most readers. Of this kind is the following:

"'—The old *beldame* earth:'—The prefix *bel*, meaning ancient, far removed, or venerable, was in common use of old, it having been adopted from the French. 'They shew the graven and peyncted arms of theyr auncestors; they speak of theyr grandfathers, great grandfathers, bel-grandfathers and great bel-grandfathers, whereas they themselves stand like blockes, in a manner less worth than those peincted signes which they glorie in.' *The Praise of Folie*, Englished by SIR THOMAS CHALONER, 1549, Sig. I. 'Beldame' is the only remnant of this usage. It probably originally meant 'mother-in-law, (*Fr. beaumere*, father-in-law, *belle-mere*, mother-in-law,) and hence the opprobrium which it finally came to convey."—*Note to Henry IV., Part I., Act III., Sc. 1, p. 393, Vol. VIII.*

The true lover of SHAKESPEARE will unite with *us in commendation of the judicious arrange*ment of the notes in this edition—being at the end of every play, and leaving the text unmarred and unincumbered. SHAKESPEARE's words, as nearly as possible, restored to the very form in *which he uttered them, are placed upon the fair* page—and nothing more. If the student finds changes from the form with which he was familiar, *or allusions which are still obscure*, he may look, if he will, among the notes at the end for help. Five volumes more will complete the work, which we cheerfully recognize as being, in important respects, the best edition of SHAKESPEARE hitherto published.

Another Fire in New-Orleans.

FIFTY-FOUR HOUSES BURNED—FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS HOMELESS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 4.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations which it has fallen to our lot to record for many years, took place, yesterday, in the Fourth District. More valuable property has before been consumed by a single fire; but perhaps for 20 years, by no single disaster of the kind, have so many families been rendered destitute, *or so large an area been swept over by the* devastating element. Not less than 54 houses have been destroyed, and more than 500 people are left shelterless, having lost their all—furniture, clothing, stock and provisions.

The fire commenced about 2½ o'clock P. M., in the stables of J. B. FITCH, situated in the rear of his property, which fronts on Washington and Chippewa streets. When first discovered, the flames were bursting *out in all directions, from the stables, the whole* building being enveloped with fire. Mr. FITCH was absent from home, and had no workmen or servants whose business required their presence in the stables. At the time he left, in the morning, he had only two *mules and his carriage-horse in the stables, the bal*ance of his stock having been removed down town in *the neighborhood of his contracts. The doors of the* stable were not locked and access was easy, from Chippewa or Washington streets, to them. The fire seems, therefore, to have been the work of an incendiary.

*Before the firemen reached the scene in any con*siderable force the fire had made considerable headway, and it was evident that it was of a very dangerous character. As the engines arrived they found no water with which to combat the destructive element. The only resource was the *half-filled cisterns* that were only sufficient to keep a machine in operation *for a few minutes at a time.*

In about half an hour the fire spread from Chippewa to Laurel, moving with great rapidity up town with a terrific blaze two squares broad. For the distance of two squares the cinders, with which the air was filled, falling upon shingle roofs, lighted the combustible material, and buildings were temporarily saved only by the *greatest effort. The entire area from* Washington on the line of Chippewa to the upper side of *Ninth-street, was burned over, and from Sixth* to Ninth only a smoking desolate ruin is presented, seven and a half squares having been destroyed.

The scene of the conflagration beggars description. The poor sufferers, in eager haste having removed *their household stuff to the streets, directly found* themselves between two walls of flame, and were driven away from their rescued goods, which were destroyed in many cases on the highways.

It was impossible, in the confusion attendant on such a scene to obtain a list of the sufferers, or to do more than to designate the extent of the disaster by a *description of area burned over.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 11 bbls. Ashes; 26,085 bbls. Flour; 107,302 bushels Wheat; 2,134 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Rye; 25,561 bushels Barley; 43,219 bushels Oats; 3,793 pkgs. Provisions; and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—*Sales have been reported of 65 bbls. Pots*, at $5 12½; and 50 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.@12½c.; and 1,200 bags Rio, at 11c.@13c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales *in transitu*. Prices exhibit no important changes.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has improved to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been active, partly on speculation, for superfine and extra State brands, which are dearer, and advancing. A fair inquiry has also prevailed for low and medium grades of Western, which are likewise quoted a shade firmer. The transactions in the *better qualities have been moderate at essentially un*altered prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 22,350 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 80@$4 90, chiefly at $4 80@$4 85; extra State at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $5; with small lots of inferior on the dock at $4 90, and very choice from store at $5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 10@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ barrel.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 60
Superfine State	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 05
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 10	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 05
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,100 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80 [illegible]

[illegible] Rye Flour is [illegible] at $3 [illegible] Corn Meal is quiet at $4 [illegible] for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, chiefly on speculation, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 60,000 bushels, including prime White Michigan, at $1 50; prime to choice red Western, (Winter,) in small lots, at $1 33@$1 34; fair to choice Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 16; Racine do., $1 13; fair to choice Chicago Spring, at $1 10@$1 12 ℔ bushel. Corn continues very scarce, and being much wanted, the small lots available are bringing higher prices. We have heard of sales of 12,500 bushels, at $1 01@$1 03 for fair to choice Yellow Jersey and Southern, afloat and delivered; and $1 for common Round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive, sales having been confined to small lots at 83c.@84c. ℔ bush. Barley has been quiet, to-day, parties having been wide apart in their views regarding prices. About 5,000 bushels State have been reported sold at 80c.@81c. ℔ bushel. Oats have been moderately inquired for, including Canada, at 44c.@44½c.; Western and State, 43½c.@44½c.; Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c.; and Southern at 37c.@40c. ℔ bush.

LUMBER—The demand has been good, at previous quotations. In Albany, a brisk inquiry has prevailed during the week, and desirable lots have been freely purchased. The Albany *Evening Journal* states that "The stock is fast going out of market, and from present indications there will be but little desirable styles of lumber left over for the opening Spring trade. The great bulk of the recent arrivals have been very green, and but little more dry lumber will be received this season. Hemlock continues scarce, and spruce is not plenty. Dry inch-and-a-quarter pine, upper qualities, and black walnut, continue scarce and in active demand. The high rates now ruling on the canal tends to limit shipments, and we learn that a large amount of lumber has already been piled up at Buffalo, from the utter impossibility of shipping it, owing to the scarcity of boats. Vessels continue in active request for the East and South at a further advance of 12½c.@25c. ℔ M. to the former ports. There is a large amount of lumber on the district awaiting shipment. We quote freights to New-Haven, $1 87½ ℔ M.; Hartford, $2; Providence, $2 25; Boston, $4; Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, $3; and to New-York, $1@$1 25, an advance of full 25c. to the latter port. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	197,286,000	20,390	25,888	149,061,260
1851	237,072,403	31,490	106,000	106,053,790
1852	234,600,728	28,380	202,990	102,897,404
1853	254,364,671	26,460	18,280	98,142,540
1854	298,496,751	20,507	22,080	124,776,923
1855	220,929,006	52,109	11,550	124,164,525
1856	196,844,122	31,454	11,575	96,461,097
1857	204,408,002	52,029	106,784	140,727,131
1858	230,889,706	30,798	110,246	127,046,850
1859	265,605,762	44,973	66,931	109,254,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 12½@$15 15 for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. *Nothing new in Cut Meats. Bacon has been in good* demand, and sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes Cumberland cut, deliverable in December and January, on private terms, and 250 boxes short ribbed, City cut, deliverable in February, at 8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard has attracted *more attention at steady rates. We have* heard of sales of 2,300 bbls. at 10¾c.@11c. for ordinary to choice, here, and 10½c. for prime, deliverable (500 bbls.) in December, (1,000 bbls.) in January and February, and (500 bbls.) in March, ℔ lb. Beef has *been more freely offered; and sales have been re*ported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$6 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tierces, at from $3 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made of 975 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6⅛c.@7⅛c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7½c., with 1,365 boxes Havana, mainly at 6¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in request at full rates. The ship *Chrysolite*, from Foo-Chow-Foo July 25, arrived here to-day with a cargo of new black Teas.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27¼c., mainly at 27¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 70 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon and 50 pkgs. Lard, at 25s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its effects. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
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HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES—Known for the past 30 years as among the best in the country. Improved NEW-YORK PIANOS, SECOND-HAND PIANOS, first-class make, in good order, at very low prices. S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS (12 stops), PEDAL BASS MELODEONS, and MELODEONS of every style. Illustrated catalogues sent free to any address. NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS and MELODEONS to RENT. RENT APPLIED IF PURCHASED. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 465 Broadway, New-York.

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A BARGAIN—$150.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, round corners; cost $250 when new; celebrated City makers; splendid tone and modern improvements. Also, mahogany piano-forte, $60; Firth & Pond, makers. McDONALD & CO., Corner Broadway and 30th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; worth $400; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR Scale Pianos, full iron frame, patent dampers, unequaled for standing in tune. Wareroom No. [illegible] Broadway, near 14th-st.; Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $50, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 71 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 257 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

[illegible] NOVEMBER, 1859. [illegible]
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NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS AND ROCKY GLADES.
The Rocky Glades are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

279 FORTY CASES 283
NEW AND DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS.
Just received and for sale by
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
279 BROADWAY. 283

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS At Reduced Prices, As they remove from their present location about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. 291

LADIES' BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES 63 CENTS. 1,000 dozen Ladies' Best Quality Kid Gloves, our own importation, now opening, ALL COLORS. ALL SIZES, 63 CENTS A PAIR. R. H. MACY, 6th-av., second door below 14th-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BROCATEL SATIN, SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS, LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c. By the yard, with every style of Trimmings, OR MADE UP AFTER THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS, In the best manner, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

AT REDUCED PRICES. JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. G. & CO. have just opened NEW SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and VELOUR OTTOMANS, which will be sold much under regular prices. No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

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AT RETAIL FOR WHOLESALE PRICES. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are now closing out THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS, And their large stock of GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE. SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them TO THE RETAIL TRADE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c. CARPETS. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, Importers and Wholesale Dealers IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c., No. 23 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES. One profit can be saved, and Selection made from the Largest Stock Ever offered at Retail in the City. Every grade of Goods Can be had. Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SHAWLS. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS request an inspection of their stock of LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS, COLORED AND BLACK, LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS. Being sure the styles and prices will bear comparison with any other in the City. No. 356 Canal-st., near Broadway.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WINTER DRESS GOODS. JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened 200 PIECES OF VALENCIAS AND VELOUR OTTOMANS, Double width, worth 50 cents, which will be sold at 25 cents per yard. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

VELVET CLOAKS. VELVET CLOAKS. VELVET CLOAKS. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

ENGLISH HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Best French kid 63 cents; ladies' and misses' gauntlet gloves, new styles, in hair; new needle books, and fancy goods; Shetland wool, 10 cents per ounce, all colors; zephyr worsted, 12 cents; French corsets $1 and $1 25. ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods only, at No. 688 Broadway, west side, between 13th and 14th sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—[illegible] vulcanized rubber are being constantly [illegible] sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. [illegible] of the above goods can be legally [illegible] States without any license. HORACE H. DAY, [illegible]

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris Shape Skirt just imported. No. 849 Broadway. N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS—FROM THE STEAMER NEW WORLD, consisting of White Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, Prints, Canton Flannels, Bedtick, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

FURS.

LADIES' FURS, AT WHITE'S. HUDSON BAY SABLES, STONE MARTEN, MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL, FRENCH MINK, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, PELERINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS. First-class and Warranted. WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. B. GOGE, Practical Furrier, No. 30 Broadway, up stairs. Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 26 Maiden-lane, Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c. Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 663 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. [illegible], No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Pamphlet of information sent free.

POST-OFFICE LUNCH AND TEA-ROOMS, NO. 24 NASSAU, CORNER OF CEDAR.—NEWLY FITTED UP! NEWLY OPENED!—Those who lunch down town give it a trial. MEATS, POULTRY, OYSTERS, [illegible] The choicest wines, ales, cigars, [illegible] the market affords, served up in such style as to challenge competition. GEORGE V. [illegible], Manager.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any [illegible] sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wreck Ashore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—[illegible] Majority.

THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS—Le Demi Monde.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 710 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Rival Pages—Married and Buried. Evening—Foundling of the Forest—Rival Pages.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrelsy and Black Blunders.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folks' Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Leidersdorf's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 386 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Hungarian*, of the Portland line, having touched at St. Johns, N. B., yesterday, furnishes European advices to the 2d inst. They are of importance. NAPOLEON III., it is reported, has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia in reference to the Italian question, inviting the unconditional assent of the Court of Turin to the arrangements outlined at the Villafranca interview. The leading requirements are said to be the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and of the Duke of Modena; the annexation of Parma to Piedmont; the submission of the Romagna, and the introduction generally of moderate ameliorations, as the prelude to an Italian Confederation. The developments furnished by fuller details of this startling correspondence, will be awaited with profound interest. It is understood that England will participate in the General Congress. Count KAROLYI had been sent to Zurich to replace Count COLLOREDO. The portfolio of the Interior in France has been resigned by the Duke of Padua. From Spain, we learn that the expedition against the Moors was prepared to sail, and it is definitely announced that France will not coöperate in the war.

The *City of Baltimore*, which arrived here yesterday morning, did not leave the port of Queenstown until the 28th ultimo, and telegraphic advices to that day are received from London and Liverpool. Particulars of the wreck of the *Royal Charter* have been made public. Nearly five hundred lives were lost, under the most distressing circumstances. It is expected that the gold on board the lost vessel—about half a million sterling in value—will be recovered. The gale in which the *Royal Charter* foundered was the severest that has been known for many years on the British coast. Several other vessels were wrecked, and much property, both on land and at sea, was destroyed.

The political news by the *City of Baltimore* is of considerable importance. The Spanish declaration of war against Morocco is confirmed, and the Spanish Consul at Tangier had struck his flag and left. Spain is receiving energetic support from France, and the relations between that Power and England are daily growing more uncertain. The opposition of England to the proposed European Congress and the old Suez Canal dispute, have drawn from the semi-official *Constitutionnel* an article of a decidedly menacing character. The only new feature in Italian politics is an address of GARIBALDI to the Neapolitans, who, we are assured, are on the eve of rising in rebellion.

From late Chinese advices we learn that Mr. WARD had left Peking. He could not obtain the ratification of the treaty at the capital; but the act was effected by commission at Pe-Hoang. Mr. WARD, on the 12th of September, was at Hong Kong.

The South American news received by the *Atlantic*, whose arrival from Panama was announced in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition, is of more than usual interest. President CASTILLA, of Peru, had set out with 4,000 men and 15 vessels to invade Ecuador. Their first rendezvous was at Paita, and, while there, the President proceeded to Guayaquil to reconnoitre. He found the country without any array on legitimate authority, and so utterly disorganized that, as he himself says in his dispatch home, it would be indecorous to employ arms against so helpless an enemy. The Government of ROBLES and URBINA had disappeared, and the principal division of the Ecuadorian forces had mutinied and dispersed. Under these circumstances CASTILLA, much to his credit, refused to interfere in the public affairs of a sister State, and resolved to conclude a treaty with Ecuador, and return in peace to Lima.

The generally tranquil republic of Chile has been disturbed by a rebellion, or, more correctly speaking, a riot in the Capital. In an *émeute* between citizens and soldiers, Gen. VIDAURRE, a prominent officer, was unfortunately killed. The disturbance appears to have been easily suppressed, but it is regarded as another illustration of the increasing unpopularity of President MONTT.

The intelligence from New-Granada is of an unimportant character. The revolution at Carthagena continues to live, and threatens to become general if President OSPINA does not resign, or adopt a more popular and less sensible line of policy. The loss of the American bark *Kieser*, of Boston, is reported.

Our advices from Central America are later than those previously received. San Juan de Nicaragua is said to be deserted. Trade is extinct there. Several American war vessels were in the offing on the look-out for fillibusters; but it is not likely that active intervention will be needed. Our Central American correspondents agree in declaring that a large portion of the Nicaraguan people favor the return of Gen. WALKER—preferring his military despotism to the wretched inactivity that now prevails throughout the Republic.

VIDAURRI is still at Roma, in Mexico, preparing for a campaign against the Liberals.

Secretary HARTNETT arrived in Washington from Utah Territory on Wednesday. He represents the state of affairs in the Territory as deplorable in the extreme. Murders continued to be perpetrated with alarming frequency. The Mormons systematically obstructed the operations of the courts, and the opinion prevailed among the Gentiles that resort to them would continue to be useless unless the Government changed its policy.

The letter of our San Francisco correspondent, received by the *Atlantic*, describes the reception of Gen. SCOTT in California. The General arrived out on the 17th October, and was honored by an enthusiastic welcome. On the following day he left for San Juan Island, to undertake the duties to which he had been assigned. The recently discovered silver mines in Carson Valley were proving to be the richest ever opened. There was nothing new in regard to the Senatorial question.

The event of the New-York election is still shrouded with doubt. A calculation made at Albany last evening, with fuller returns than had been received here, placed Gen. LEAVENWORTH, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, 325 in advance of Mr. JONES, the Americo-Democratic candidate. This state of figures is wholly inconclusive, and further reports must be awaited to determine who is the victor. The *Evening Journal* still reckons, but with diminished confidence, upon a complete Republican triumph.

In New-Jersey, the election of Mr. OLDEN, [illegible] is assured. The Legislature, however, is [illegible] of the Administration, the anti-Lecompton Democrats elected from Hunterdon, and a Douglas Democrat from Camden, holding the balance of power, and sympathizing with the regular Democracy.

The trial of COOK, the Harper's Ferry insurgent, was closed at Charlestown on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of his counsel, the jury rendered the verdict, guilty of murder and of exciting insurrection, and the Court overruled the prisoner's bill of exceptions. Yesterday, the Court sentenced him, with GREEN, COPPICK and COPELAND, to be hung on the 2d proximo. It is thought the sentence in regard to these four will be executed; but hopes are entertained that BROWN will be respited, until the meeting of the Legislature. The insanity of Hon. GERRIT SMITH proves, as was apprehended, to result from the Harper's Ferry affair. In his ravings, he is said to allude to nothing else, and to believe himself under arrest.

The Treasury receipts last week amounted to $819,000, and there is now $4,741,000 subject to draft.

By the way of Charleston we learn that the Mississippi Legislature was organized on Tuesday. The Governor will be inaugurated on the 21st inst.

A resolution was submitted to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, directing the Comptroller to advertise for sale the privilege of running a ferry from Battery-place to Staten Island. It was referred. So was a communication from the City Inspector urging the adoption of an ordinance for the prevention of the throwing of garbage into the streets. Resolutions redistricting the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards were adopted, and an ordinance providing for the appointment of an inspector of steam boilers was made the special order for Thursday next. The Board made a further appropriation of $5,000 for "water pipes and laying" under the direction of the Croton Board. The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen, stating that the expenditures on City accounts, and upon the several trust and special accounts, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounted in the aggregate to $14,771,522 64.

The Governor, in compliance with the joint request of the Court and counsel, has reprieved QUIMBO APPO until the 24th of February next. This is to enable the case to be taken to the Court of Appeals, to test the power of Courts of Oyer and Terminer to grant new trials in such cases. APPO was to have been hung to-day.

The Second Day of the Schiller Centenary Festival was worthily observed yesterday by the Germans of the City and its suburbs. At the Cooper Institute, orations were delivered by W. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., Hon. Judge DALY, and Drs. SCHRAMM and WIESNER. In the evening, the Academy of Music was crowded by an audience anxious to witness the representation of SCHILLER'S "Camp of Wallenstein" by the artists of the Stadt Theatre, and a series of striking living tableaux, illustrative of remarkable scenes in his dramas, and incidents in his poems. The festivities continue to-day, and will conclude to-morrow night.

Dr. JOHN H. WILSON, a practicing physician and druggist, was committed to prison last evening, by Alderman BRADY, in default of $10,000 bail. He is charged by his wife, Mrs. MARY WILSON, with attempting to murder her by administering chloroform while she was asleep.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was higher, by ½ ₽ cent., for the Western Road Shares, nearly all descriptions of which were in demand. There was a concession of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. on New-York Central, which brought forward buyers to the extent of 5,000 Shares. The State Stocks steady, with only a moderate demand. It is understood that the popular vote of Tuesday sanctioned the new State Loan of $2,500,000, for settling the floating Canal and other liabilities of the New-York Treasury. Money continues in easy supply. The Exchanges steady.

The sales of Flour reached 24,860 bbls., against receipts of 26,935 bbls. The demand was, in part, from speculators. Low and medium brands, especially of State, were dearer. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Spring Wheat, which was firmer. Corn and Oats are in demand, at higher prices. Rye and Barley were heavy. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, Rice and Lumber were in good request. More activity was apparent in Provisions. Hay, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores and Oils were generally quiet. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales *in transitu*, at previous quotations. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

Napoleon and Italy.

Another magnificent flash of darkness falls to-day, from the telegraph, upon the Italian question. We are informed that the Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, in which he urges VICTOR EMANUEL most earnestly to join him in realizing the bases of the peace of Villafranca. In this alleged plea for his peace, the French sovereign is reported to have said that "France demands the restoration of the Duke of Modena, the enlargement of the Tuscan States under the sceptre of the Grand Duke FERDINAND, and the annexation of Parma to Piedmont."

We need hardly remind our readers that the speed of the telegraph sometimes outruns the progress of events, and that absolute dependence is not always to be placed upon its latest information. It is possible, therefore, that this Imperial letter and its contents may have no existence without the brain of some enthusiastic Paris or Turin correspondent of the London Press, and that the Emperor NAPOLEON may have done nothing more positive in the way of epistolary eloquence than to represent afresh to his Sardinian ally the diplomatic difficulties by which he finds himself surrounded. Such a representation would be easily enough expanded by the eager caterers for international gossip to the full and urgent political programme set forth by the telegrams. Or, it may be, that the French Emperor has resolved to make a last effort at vindicating his loyalty in dealing with Austria, and may have called upon Sardinia in good faith to indorse his pacific and provisional agreements with FRANCIS JOSEPH. Should no favorable response follow from the Court of Turin, the Emperor may fairly declare that he has done all that lay in his power to bring Italy over to his way of thinking; and that he must, therefore, leave the task of finishing what he and his army began, entirely to the Italian people. That he should contemplate anything like an application of force to the sentiments of the population of Central Italy, is not only in itself irrational, but is also expressly contradicted by the phraseology of the arrangement entered into between the two Emperors at Villafranca.

In this arrangement it was expressly stipulated that "the Princes who have remained neutral in this conflict, or who have been *recalled* into their possessions, must understand the necessity for immediate reforms." Not a hint is here given, it will be observed, of "restorations." The Central-Italian princes are to be "recalled," if they return to their thrones at all. This recall must be the free-will work, too, of the Italian States. There must be no imposition of incapable Stuarts or fat-witted Bourbons upon a reluctant people. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the terms of this Villafranca agreement do not fit a solitary member of these royal and princely families, so summarily ejected from their snug Italian quarters. Not one of these little sovereigns, not even the Duchess of Parma, that "daughter of France," abstained from supporting the Austrian cause in the recent struggle. One after another these apes of royalty declared against France and Sardinia, and one after another they were compelled to seek safety in flight. To *reëstablish* these princes, such being the circumstances of their exodus, would be to draw the sword against the liberty of Italy, and in defence of rights which only exist by virtue of the hated treaties of 1815. To *recall* them is another matter; but this can only be done by the deliberate vote of the people of Central Italy. Which of all these sovereigns then can NAPOLEON think it necessary to Europe to see restored? Is it the Duke of Modena, [illegible] representative of the [illegible] of Great Britain, condenses in his own character the worst qualities of his worst ancestors. He has never rooted either himself or the House of Este in the Italian feeling. His Duchy was one vast and dingy jail. He looked upon METTERNICH himself as a Liberal, and, driven from Modena in 1848 by the people, he came back beneath the banners of RADETZKY, to wield justice by courts-martial, and power by the headsman's axe. For the house of Bonaparte, for France and for NAPOLEON III., this little image of English JAMES II. entertained and expressed the profoundest contempt. He used to assure his courtiers that "nobody in Europe but the Duke of Modena understood the art of government," and that the French Emperor was an odious snob.

These flattering views of FRANCIS V. have been published in full in Paris. Is it for their sake that we are asked to believe that "France demands" the restoration to his throne of their accomplished author? In one aspect the return of FRANCIS V. might possibly be welcomed by his people. When he fled from Modena, at the sound of the French trumpets, this skillful "ruler of men" packed up and carried with him all the best pictures in the national galleries, and all the wealth of the national museums. These treasures the Modenese would no doubt be content to receive again at his hands.

The young Grand Duke FERDINAND of Tuscany was at least a more honest and open enemy of his own people and of France. But does France wish to see him replaced on his father's throne because he fought her armies at Solferino, or because he tried in vain to make Tuscan troops bombard the Tuscan capital?

But whatever explanation may be eventually given of this singular story of NAPOLEON's letter to VICTOR EMANUEL, we may at least rely upon it that neither the Italian people, nor the heroic King who has put himself so bravely at their head, are likely to be wheedled or terrified into acquiescing in arrangements which would hopelessly sacrifice all that the history of the last three months has done for Italy—not in the way of substantial freedom alone, but also to fortify the world's confidence in her administrative capacity, and to develop her own national self-respect.

Fernando Wood for Mayor.

A correspondent remonstrates against our intimation that Mayor WOOD will have the support of the great body of contractors and other jobbers in City work, for the Mayoralty. He urges with warmth that nothing has ever been disclosed to connect Mr. WOOD, directly or indirectly, with any of the schemes by which the City was swindled during his administration—and he protests, therefore, against these indirect aspersions upon his character.

We beg our correspondent to understand that we have never attributed to Mr. WOOD any personal participation in any of the jobs by which dishonest speculators have preyed upon the City Treasury. He is a man of wealth, and his besetting sin is ambition rather than avarice. Whatever might be his personal inclination, he would scarcely jeopardize his political prospects by periling his reputation for common personal honesty. But this has nothing whatever to do with our statement that he will have the support of men who are interested in jobbing operations, whether he himself is supposed to have any personal connection with them or not. This class of persons wield a prodigious power in the control of our City politics. Its members have a direct pecuniary interest in bringing about such a result as will prove most conducive to their purposes,—and they can very well afford to expend time, money and personal effort for the accomplishment of their plans.

Mr. WOOD, as a practical, sagacious politician,—quite in the habit of carrying a point upon which he sets his heart without any over-fastidious scruples as to the means of doing it,—is not at all likely to overlook the influence of this class;—and we have just as little doubt as we had before the receipt of "T's" communication, that he will enlist them as a body vigorously and effectively in his support. Indeed, we believe that, as a matter of fact, the most active partisans of his election are from this very class of politicians. They may have no pledge from Mr. WOOD of his countenance and favor in the prosecution of their schemes, but they expect it none the less. They understand very well that Mr. WOOD acknowledges the claims of party service,—that he gives the fat things within his gift to those who follow his fortunes, and make themselves most useful in the achievement of his purposes. And as between him and any man of high-toned honor whom the Opposition may put in nomination, they would find no room for hesitation as to the course which their personal and pecuniary interests would prompt them to pursue.

The community at large recognizes fully Mr. WOOD's executive ability, his vigor and energy of character, and a familiarity with the wants of the City, which would qualify him to make one of the most efficient Mayors we have ever had. But the public is equally unanimous in distrusting his official integrity, and in believing him ready at any time to sacrifice the public welfare to his personal and political ambition. Unless this conviction can be rooted out of the public mind, he will receive very little support from the more intelligent and responsible portions of the community.

Still as we said yesterday, if they divide their support, as they are very likely to do, Mr. WOOD will care but little for their votes. He will have enough of his own to secure the result. Two years ago, although he was the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, the union of the Republicans, Americans and disaffected Democrats upon Mayor TIEMANN, gave him the victory. He has discharged the duties of his office honestly, ably and serviceably for the City. He has disappointed politicians of all colors, and under the circumstances of the case this was unavoidable. But we doubt if any man in his place could have done much better. If the opposition to Mr. WOOD could unite again upon him, or upon any other able and acceptable candidate, they could secure his election. Otherwise, in our judgment, Mr. WOOD's success is reasonably certain.

GERRITT SMITH'S INSANITY.—The intelligence of GERRITT SMITH's removal to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt. The *Evening Post* makes the following statements concerning an alleged family tendency to this disease:

"Mr. SMITH is said to have an hereditary predisposition to insanity. His father, PETER SMITH, though the possessor of an immense estate and surrounded by every circumstance of prosperity, was subject to fits of profound despondency, during which he was under the impression that he would die a beggar. Unlike his noted son, he was exceeding sharp in his bargains and money affairs. It is also said that the late PETER SKEN SMITH, the brother of GERRIT, was for some time an inmate of a lunatic asylum, though [illegible] generally supposed to be [illegible] of his reason. GERRIT SMITH has lost all his children except one, the wife of Col. MILLER, of Peterboro."

This obscuration of a noble character, whether it prove permanent or temporary, is a melancholy close of a strange career. Mr. SMITH is a man of the kindest and most benevolent impulses, of strong and acutely logical intellect, and of marked integrity. But he lacked practical common sense, was credulous to the last degree, and wholly devoid of that robust personal courage and strength of character essential to useful action or even successful endurance. With the family predisposition as a basis, he has doubtless been hurried into the crisis of his disease by the affair at Harper's Ferry, and especially by the extent to which his own name has been connected with it. His career in Congress indicated an utter inability to resist personal pressure:—and a vivid apprehension that he might be personally involved in the penal consequences of this invasion, has undoubtedly proved too strong for his unbalanced mind. He has evidently been frightened into insanity.

John Brown's Pardon.

The pardon of BROWN has been urged upon Gov. WISE by two classes of persons—Abolitionists, who desire it from sympathy with the man and his crime, and the Anti-Abolitionists, who desire to deprive that mischievous fraternity of the damaging stimulus of his martyrdom. It was scarcely to be expected that the interference of the first class would have any other result than to aggravate the panic and augment the general disorder of the Virginia mind. But it was hoped that the advice of the conservative portion of the Northern people, based, as it was, exclusively upon friendly feeling for the South, and an earnest wish to allay the Anti-Slavery agitation, already so perilously ripe throughout the country, might be met in a corresponding spirit by the parties most directly concerned.

If the leading organs of Southern opinion are to be regarded as authority, every consideration of expediency in connection with this affair is deliberately cast aside. The Southern public has been thrown into a state of irrational and senseless alarm by this paltry invasion at Harper's Ferry, which it is very difficult to understand or conceive in the Northern States. And Gov. WISE and his partisans in Virginia seem determined to play upon this panic for the promotion of their political ends, and for his own elevation to the Presidency. *It is to* be used as the great engine for sweeping away all Southern toleration for moderate sentiments on the Slavery question, for ending all thought of accepting Mr. DOUGLAS as the Presidential candidate, and for rallying the excited political feeling of the South to the most ultra and extreme demands. It seems sad that there should be inability anywhere to see the disastrous tendency of such a course, and that personal ambition should so far overbear patriotism as to permit any public man openly to enter upon it. The Richmond *Enquirer* has distinctly proclaimed its purpose to feed the flame of Southern excitement with all the "fuel" which ultra-Abolitionism may supply, and then leave the responsibility to the Northern States. This equals the wisdom of the man who, living near a powder magazine, makes a fire on the spot, out of the tinder which others may send him, and then throws upon them the responsibility of the explosion.

Since the South resents thus insanely the suggestions of BROWN's pardon, we trust they will be discontinued. That he has fairly forfeited his life, no one doubts. We certainly have never uttered a word against the essential justice of his sentence:—the only ground on which we have advocated commutation of his doom has been the great public good which seemed to us likely to result therefrom. If those whom it was likely to benefit reject the offer, we have not the slightest disposition to press it. BROWN himself has no special desire to live, nor do we suppose his life would be of any special service to the world. His crime merits death, and he has personally no claim to mercy. But we can tell the South that BROWN on the scaffold will do them more damage, and involve them in far more peril, than a hundred Browns at large in the Northern States.

A Questionable Service.

There are various ways of assisting people in affliction, but the mode adopted by the Virginian authorities of soothing the sorrows of the citizens who were wounded at Harper's Ferry, certainly has the advantage over any other we have heard of in point of originality. COOK, BROWN's Lieutenant, has made a full confession of his sins, twenty-five foolscap pages in length, implicating, it is said, Dr. HOWE, of Boston, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, late of Rochester; and this document is about to be published in a pamphlet form for the benefit of SAMUEL C. YOUNG, who, whether in advancing or retreating is not stated, received a wound at the battle of Harper's Ferry.

Nothing can be more just than that a criminal's avowal of his enormities should be made to minister to the necessities of those whom he has injured; but we regret to say that we fear in this instance Mr. YOUNG will not be greatly benefited by the sale of Mr. COOK's great work. In other words, it seems to us that its sale will be somewhat limited. If the author had had it ready for publication the morning after the fight, and it had forthwith been committed to the care of an enterprising house, it might possibly have run through several editions in a few days. Or even if it had been furnished to the Fifth-avenue Vigilance Committee in time for use in their manifesto, those gentlemen would doubtless have paid a handsome sum for the copyright. In either case Mr. YOUNG would have profited by it. But at this moment we are afraid the market for this species of literature is overstocked. Most readers are heartily sick of Old BROWN's enterprise, and certainly do not want to go back upon it, and begin at the beginning once more. The Virginia Press has kept us so well supplied with intelligence about the plot and its ramifications, that we really have no stomach for another syllable. If COOK's confession tells us nothing more remarkable than that Dr. HOWE and FRED DOUGLAS were implicated in the conspiracy, we don't believe many people will pay anything to learn how their connection with the plot came about. In other words, nobody here cares whether they were or not. The fact, if it be a fact, possesses no sort of significance. So much the worse for them both; but we must say we never heard of a worse basis for commercial speculation than the knight-errantry of these two personages. DOUGLASS has, moreover, seriously damaged the sale of the pamphlet by his departure for England. The only way we know of in which this individual could now be made to help its sale, would be by a demand from Gov. WISE upon the British Government for his extradition. The certainty of its meeting with a refusal would make it all the better as an advertisement.

Congressional Debates.

Congress will find itself, when it meets, deprived of the old desks, whereon members were in the habit of writing their correspondence and composing various addresses and articles of consummate ability. The Nation will henceforward supply each of its legislators with a seat and nothing more, and he will have to rely upon the inspection of his own legs, the contemplation of the surrounding objects, or attention to the proceedings of the House, to enable him to wile the dull hours away. He may listen to the person speaking, or not, as he pleases, but write he cannot. If this little change had been effected at a cost of five thousand dollars—as we believe it might have been—instead of eighty thousand, we should like it better; but whatever the expense in money, it still has our most unqualified approbation.

To the old desks we owe the all but total loss in Congress of the manly art of debating. They deprived every speaker of a chance of being heard or replied to by those around him. The audience was always engaged in the transaction of its private business, and the consumption of public stationery; so the orator not unnaturally prepared a speech for the millions out of doors, diffuse, prosy, elaborate, admirably adapted for the perusal of farmers in lonely districts on Winter nights, but, to anybody who had to listen to it, torture intolerable. As nobody did listen to such discourses, except on rare occasions, there was no inhumanity in delivering them. The orators knew what they were about, and so did the auditors, and both afforded each other unlimited facilities for following their own bent. The speech in Congress was a mere matter of form, and everybody knew it. As the desks enabled the members to pass the time without listening, they ceased to exercise any supervision over the speech-makers; and as the speech-makers knew they would not be heard, be their oratory ever so good, they ceased to take any pains to be either captivating or convincing.

The result has been that, as we have said, the art of debating has disappeared from Washington. As the speeches are generally intended for circulation out of doors, to be read and referred to, not to be heard, or to take effect on the spot, there is no necessity for saying so much in a short time, for saying it concisely or sharply, for making a happy hit at an opponent or his arguments, for overthrowing him with an illustration, confounding him by a quotation, or raising the laugh against him by an anecdote. When a speech is simply a dull pamphlet it is impossible to reply to it, except in another dull pamphlet. This power of ready reply is acquired, in a large degree, by practice. More than practice is of course required to make a skillful parliamentary debater. The highest excellence is necessarily based on a large fund of general knowledge, on varied reading, wide experience, thorough familiarity with the subject under discussion, and a keen appreciation of parliamentary human nature. But without practice even these are useless, and in Congress under the desk *régime*, practice was impossible. The consequence has always been, that when unlooked for incidents break in upon the usual dull routine, and political opponents are brought face to face, and driven by passion or necessity into saying their say on the spot, repelling or making a charge, or replying to an argument, we are, in nine cases out of ten, treated to that inevitable resort of excited stupidity—a torrent of billingsgate. The members rise one by one, laboring under emotions which, perhaps, need the readiest wit and fiercest tongue to do them full justice, but which were often forced to vent themselves in a few "names," and, perhaps, a threat of personal chastisement. More than two-thirds of the disgraceful scenes which occur in Congress every Winter, are due to the want of facility on the part of the members in dealing with an opponent off-hand and without preparation. When a man's tongue is tied, and he is greatly enraged, he generally resorts to epithets and blows.

The exciting nature of the topics which now occupy a large portion of the attention of both branches of Congress, render it doubly necessary that skill in intellectual fence, in verbal controversy, should take the place of dexterity with the pistol and bludgeon. If the removal of the desks contributes anything towards so desirable a consummation, and we believe it will, the change is certainly a blessing.

WILLFUL MISCHIEF MAKING.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has entered deliberately on the work of making as much mischief, and creating as much ill-feeling as possible between the North and South, out of the affair at Harper's Ferry. It reprints every Abolition fulmination it can find in the Northern Press, with the avowed purpose of "ministering *fuel*," in its own words, to the flame of Southern excitement. It copies the call of the Abolitionists of Boston, signed by GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, for the public observance of the day of BROWN's execution, and represents this as a specimen of public feeling in the Northern States. The following paragraph illustrates the temper of the paper, as well as the amount of common sense enlisted in the task of editing it:

"Now, brother fire-eaters, you who preach to us Compromise with the 'abominable heresy' of squatter sovereignty, lest we should shock the Anti-Slavery sympathies of the North, what say ye? Equal justice to all, is our motto. If we compromise with squatter sovereignty, we must make a similar compromise with Ossowattomie. For squatter sovereignty is the worse and more dangerous traitor of the two. And worst of all is the forked-tongued traitor, Compromise. Yes, verily, and when JOHN BROWN is hung, *there shall be two additional scaffolds erected by the courage, and fidelity and conservatism of Virginia.* Squatter sovereignty shall hang from the one, and Compromise from the other, until the Charleston Convention shall pronounce the emphatic words, 'dead! dead! dead!'"

The military exploits at Harper's Ferry seem fairly to have addled the brain of the Virginia editor. If the spirit he evinces now shall survive until the meeting of the Charleston Convention, and influence to any considerable extent the action of that assembly, it is not at all difficult to foresee the result of the Presidential election.

THE DISPLACEMENT OF CAPT. MEIGS.—Upon receiving notice, from the Secretary of War, that he had been displaced from the Superintendence of the Public Works at Washington, Capt. MEIGS communicated the fact to the workmen in his employ, expressing his regret at being compelled to sever their connection, and thanking them for the steady, faithful and effectual assistance they had rendered him during the past seven years. Mr. J. C. HARKNESS responded to the address, reciprocating fully his expressions of friendship, and assuring him of their lasting regard. Whatever may have been the reasons for his dismissal, Capt. MEIGS seems to have secured and retained the cordial respect and esteem of all who have been associated with him in his great work.

CORRECTION.—The communication in yesterday's TIMES, upon the Future of Italy, and erroneously signed "An Italian," was written by an American gentleman of ability and high position. We make this correction to explain passages in the article which could scarcely have come with any propriety from a foreigner.

[illegible]

We [illegible] *Atlas* [illegible] the Quaker letter. [illegible] mental characteristics to admit of a doubt of its authenticity.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's exceedingly [illegible] opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given here to-night for the third time. The performance will, undoubtedly, be the best we have yet heard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] drama of the "Wreck Ashore" [illegible] would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to [illegible] produced here last night. It is one of the best [illegible] dramas ever written by the experienced [illegible] whom it owes its paternity, and has kept the stage for so many years that it deserves to be regarded as a standard work. Mr. WALLACK's company is, of course, equal to any play of this peculiar school, and we may here add that first-class artists are not thrown away on melodrama whatever the said artists may think to the contrary. The public will regard it as a special treat and favor that a company of artists such as that at Mr. WALLACK's has been thrown into a play which, under ordinary circumstances, would find its interpreters in a very different class of actors.

The interest of a revival like this [illegible] acting, the play itself is known to every frequenter of the theatres. All the best artists of Mr. WALLACK's admirable little establishment were in the cast, and the result was of course a success. Mr. LESTER WALLACK impersonated the bold Grampus, and gave an exceedingly picturesque rendering to the part of that interesting ruffian. In the last act he was remarkably fine, approaching with much skill the legitimate confines of tragedy. Mrs. HOEY was the *Alice*, and gave an intensity to the dramatic meaning of the part far excelling its intrinsic merits. The great scene of the second act was rendered with thrilling naturalness. Miss GANNON supported Mrs. HOEY with all the sunshine that her part should evoke. Mr. BLAKE was the *Marmaduke Magog*, and exerted himself effectively, although with some deficiency of the low comedy humor that has heretofore been regarded as the characteristic of the village lawyer. The other characters were sustained by Messrs. DYOTT, FLOYD, BAKER, HILL, WALCOT, &c. Some excellent scenery has been painted for the piece, and the dresses are all new and good. The "Wreck Ashore" will be repeated to-night.

The Bennett Divorce Case in New-Haven.

DR. BENNETT'S TESTIMONY—HIS FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 10.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, *Dr. George Bennett* took the stand, and Mr. Watrous, his counsel, took a seat by him, on account of his deafness. The Doctor testified, in a muffled and lugubrious tone, about calling on his children since the divorce; he called three or four times; once when he called, found they had been taken to [illegible]; he did not know it at the time they went. His testimony was rambling, mixed up with hearsay, and interspersed with quips and quibbles, on the cross-examination, at Judge Blackman's questions. One reason why he did not like to call on his children was, that it was unpleasant to his feelings; his friends told him he had better not go, because, being hard of hearing, they might take advantage of him; another reason was, that once he noticed Mrs. Dickerman touching Mrs. Holford's toes, and afterward he concluded not to go. Witness gave a long account of meeting his daughter at the cemetery, taking her to the New-Haven House, and spending Sunday with her there—borrowing a dress of a neighbor, and putting it on her, and taking her to Church, where he sat in front of Governor Buckingham. [Laughter.] He also read letters he received from his daughters, speaking of candies, fruit, &c.

On cross-examination, Judge Blackman asked if he had ever in Chapel-street, pushed any body into the street. He replied that once somebody named E. H. Foster pushed *him* into the street; he never drove Mrs. Bennett into a store; never spoke to her since the divorce; published Mrs. Bennett's petition in the *Journal* and *Courier*; paid $6 for it; intended to publish it through the country; never offered to convey the piano or furniture to Mr. Kimball for a nominal sum, to secure it from creditors; never asked Kimball to store it, and claim it as his own; tried to raise the $4,000 for Mrs. Bennett on the property.

Geo. C. Dickerman and *E. B. Dyer* testified that Dr. Bennett was a fit person to take charge of the children; did not know Mrs. Bennett, except to bow to her, and speak occasionally.

For the petitioner, *John O. Kimball* testified that Dr. Bennett tried to make him take his piano and furniture for $50 or $100, or to store and claim them as his own, to prevent Mrs. Bennett following him up in an attempt to make him support the children; witness positively declined; thought Dr. Bennett unfit to take charge of the children; he is passionate, and weak in intellect; does not know enough; heard him use very profane language in talking about the divorce case and the funeral expenses of his infant.

Mrs. Bennett was recalled—And positively denied ever telling Mrs. North the story she said she did, four years ago, about Mrs. Coles; she said she furnished her daughters with stationery and postage stamps to write to their father, and encouraged them to treat him with respect; Doctor paid funeral expenses of the infant, though before the funeral he sent her word she must pay half the expenses.

Geo. F. Kimball testified that on the death of the infant, Doctor offered to pay funeral expenses, but afterwards said he had figured it up, and found it would cost $40, and he would not do it, but would pay part. Witness persuaded him, at last, to advance the $40 on an agreement to refund all of it he could obtain from Mrs. Bennett. As Mrs. Bennett paid no part, witness paid all from Doctor's money.

On Wednesday morning the case was elaborately and eloquently argued by Messrs. R. I. Ingersoll and Blackman for Mrs. Bennett, and Messrs. Sutton and Watrous for the Doctor. The Judge reserved his decision until next week.

PERSONAL.

The following bit of gossip is given by the Boston *Traveller*: "We hear that a New-York merchant, who has fully reached the middle period of life, and is worth a mint of dollars, is about to lead to the altar a young lady of this city, who has acquired, in the select circle in which she moves, the enviable title of the Belle of Boston. Matters are so far advanced that the marriage license has already been procured. It was at first proposed to have the wedding in church, and preparations were being made for a display such as has seldom been seen in this city, but in consequence of the comments upon the late 'diamond wedding' in New-York, this wedding will probably take place at a private residence, in the presence of only the few who may be so fortunate as to obtain cards of invitation."

"Ion" writes to the Baltimore *Sun*, from Washington, that Senator Sumner is about to resign his seat in the United States Senate. It is said that he will marry and reside in England. Gov. Banks will undoubtedly succeed him in the United States Senate.

Rev. E. Nute, Jr., of Lawrence, Kansas, is in Boston. He contemplates passing the Winter in Italy to recruit his health, which has been impaired by his labors in the new territory.

Rev. Dr. Cahill has postponed his departure from Ireland till the middle of December, when he will take passage by the Galway line of steamers. He purposes remaining in America until the end of next May.

The Panama *Star* says it is reported that Hon. Stafford Jerningham, Her British Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* in Lima, is shortly to be married to a fair Limeña, celebrated for her musical talents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* states that, through the efforts of Prof. Leonard Marsh, and the generosity of friends, there has been recently acquired for the Institution a superb copy, in 20 volumes, royal 8vo., of the great illustrated edition of *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom*—the notes and illustrations being made by a corps of his most eminent pupils and successors in France. A large and beautiful collection of stuffed American birds, sold by Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, to be unsurpassed for real excellence by more than three or four collections in the United States, has been received from New-York City, and is now in the University Museum.

The Worcester *Transcript* says, that Mrs. D. W. Moore, of West Boylston, was safely delivered on the 7th inst., of a pair of twins more remarkably united than were the Siamese Twins. The twins were female children, perfect in form, but joined breast to breast from the collar-bone to the umbilicus. There was one breast-bone on either side, and the ribs of both children were joined to them. There was but one liver in common, but double in size. The heart was of the same conformity. There was one kidney to each child, but they were double.

The Natchez *Courier* states that the city is infected with so many suspicious characters that it has become necessary to strengthen the pipes. Incendiaries have been attempted and frequent noises and disturbances have occurred, under the hill, that alarm the law and order-loving citizens of the Bluff City.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The New-York TIMES is the only American journal whose enterprise was manifested by a special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern*. It gives his last letter on her late trip, and a very long and interesting one it is. The writer is an American engineer, and his opinions are entitled to great weight.—*Syracuse Journal.*

The Buffalo Fire—Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct the statement in your paper of this morning that this Company lost $4,[illegible] by the burning of the Buffalo City Elevator.

There was no insurance in this Company on the building or contents. Respectfully yours,

HENRY [illegible],

Secretary Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANGLO-AFRICAN READING-ROOM.—The colored [illegible] of the City had a pleasant time last evening on the occasion of the opening of the Anglo-African Reading-room in Prince-street, near Thompson. Long before the hour appointed the rooms were crowded to excess. Rev. H. H. GARNET stated that the enterprise was but lately started, and that the words Anglo-African meant white and black. The reading-room was designed for all persons, irrespective of color, sect or party. The admission was to be one cent, so as to put it within the ability of all to avail themselves of its privileges. OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, congratulated the colored people upon the advancement they had made within the last twenty-five years, and hoped they would keep on in the same course. Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN followed in the same train of thought. He urged upon the young men the duty of sustaining this enterprise, and now that they had taken such a progressive stride, they should be doubly careful whom they followed as leaders. Rev. E. P. ROGERS of Newark, then read a humorous poem upon "The Good Wife," which was received with great applause. The address, introductory to the reading-room, was delivered by E. P. UNDERHILL, Esq. He considered the colored population of the City to be superior in morals to many of their white brethren, and yet they were denied positions that they ought to fill. Of the Republican Party, he said that it intended not only to keep slavery where it exists, but to abolish it entirely. He recommended his audience to make the best use of their new reading-room. The assemblage then inspected the contents of the reading-room, whence they did not depart until a late hour.

THE AFRICAN MUSEUM IN BROADWAY.—An exhibition, altogether novel, not only in this country, but in any other, has been opened within a few days at No. 659 Broadway. Mr. PAUL DUCHAILLU, a Frenchman by birth, but an American citizen, who has spent several years in the Equatorial regions of Central Africa, between the latitudes traversed respectively by BARTH and LIVINGSTONE, has brought with him on his return, a collection of the rarest animals known to natural science. Of these, the most curious are specimens of the male and female gorilla, the newly-discovered ferocious man-monkey, or monkey-man, of which recently, various accounts have been published. This creature is as large as a man, with more than three times a man's strength. Others of the Troglodyte species, in the possession of Mr. DU CHAILLU, are the "Koolo Kamba," a most fearful animal, bearing the nearest resemblance to the human species, of all the Simia tribe, and the "Nschiego," the least dangerous and most intelligent of the Troglodytes, building houses, uniting himself permanently to a mate and rearing a family, much after the fashion of human beings; altogether repudiating the Mormon system, as he contents himself with one wife. Skeletons of these creatures, in this collection, show, even more conclusively than these stuffed skins, what enormous power they possess. Various other objects of interest are in the exhibition, especially a collection of household and warlike implements and musical instruments of the natives, with specimens of their manufactures in bark and grass, from which their garments are woven. The exhibition will equally interest the student of Comparative Anatomy, the naturalist, and the merely curious.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The One Hundred and Third Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society was celebrated last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the election of officers for the year ensuing and the transaction of other Society business. *The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society:*

President—Adam Norrie.
First Vice-President—John T. Johnston.
Second Vice-President—Robert Gordon.
Managers—Alexander McKenzie, William Paton, George Cruikshank, Allan Hay, Robert B. Campbell, James Fraser.
Treasurer—Robert Hyslop.
Secretary—Robert Dinwiddie.
Assistant Secretary—James Callender.
Physician—Alexander Elder.
Chaplains—Dr. John N. McLeod, Dr. John Thomson.

The report of the Treasurer shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition, and that it is as able as willing to assist the unfortunate. The annual dinner of the Society will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel on St. Andrew's Day, the 30th inst.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A number of badly-executed counterfeits, representing five-dollar notes of the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Mass., have lately been passed in this City. They are believed to have been issued by Philadelphia forgers, who arrived here last Monday. Yesterday, one ROBERT MCLEAN was taken before Justice STEERS to answer four complaints, made by storekeepers, doing business in First-avenue, of having given the spurious paper to them in payment for small purchases. On each charge the bail of McLean was fixed at $1,000. Not having a bondsman he was locked up.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The meeting of the disciples of St. Tammany, last evening, was well attended, though, on account of unfavorable intelligence from the interior of the State, it is said to have been rather sombre. A number of gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the council fires were extinguished earlier than usual, and the meeting adjourned.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Last evening two women, named Susan Boody and Margaret Ferris, became engaged in a quarrel at their residence, No. 83 Park-street. Miss FERRIS seized a poker and struck her opponent with it, breaking her skull. The injured woman was taken to the Hospital, and Miss FERRIS was locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house to answer.

MOZART HALL PRIMARIES.—The Mozart Hall Democrats held primary meetings throughout the City, last evening, preliminary to an election of delegates to a convention to nominate candidates for the various municipal offices.

THE GALWAY STEAMER.—The steamer *Jason* sailed yesterday, for Galway, with two hundred and eighty-nine passengers, and no specie.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FERRY TO STATEN ISLAND—INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS—THE CITY INSPECTOR ON GARBAGE.

There was barely a quorum present at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for sale the right to run a ferry from the foot of Battery place to Staten Island, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of 1857, was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Resolutions redistricting the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards were adopted, and sent to the Councilmen for concurrence.

Alderman PECK presented an ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of steam-boilers, steam-engines and machinery.

Alderman PECK wanted it laid over, printed in the minutes, and made the special order for Monday next.

Alderman ADAMS thought the ordinance was presented a little ahead of time; *the Committee of the Councilmen* which had this matter in charge had not had time to report.

Alderman OWENS was for referring it.

It was finally laid over and made the special order for Thursday next.

The Comptroller transmitted to the Board a summary of expenditures on City Trust and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounting in the aggregate to $14,771,522 64. It was ordered on file.

The following communication from the City Inspector was referred:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Nov. 10, 1859.
To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the 3d day of October last I addressed to your honorable body a communication, relative to the efforts of this Department having been found unavailing in preventing the deposit of ashes and garbage on the streets from tenement and other houses, and inclosing for your consideration an ordinance which, in my opinion, would in a great measure prevent the abuse complained of, and soliciting your early attention to the subject. The season of the year is at hand when a very large proportion of our streets is made the receptacle of ashes and garbage, from the want of proper boxes or conveniences, and no matter how cleanly a street may be swept, in less than six hours afterwards it is made filthy by the deposit of ashes and garbage thereon. The want of some proper remedy is so severely felt by this Department, that I deem it my duty to again call the attention of your honorable body to this matter, and to respectfully solicit at your hands some speedy action thereon. Very respectfully, &c.,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, a resolution was adopted making a further appropriation of $5,000, for "water pipes and laying," under the direction of that Department.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CITY EXPENDITURES AND TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Board of Councilmen last evening referred a resolution to the Committee on Streets directing the paving of Horatio and Jane streets, from West-street to the Hudson River, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

A resolution was adopted granting permission to the Central Park Commissioners to regulate and grade Fifty-ninth-street, from the Fifth to Eighth-avenue, at their own expense.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier 300 feet long at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River. He was likewise directed to advertise for proposals for building an additional story on the extension of the house of Hose Company No. 36, in Twenty-seventh-street.

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney stating that $503 19 had been received by his bureau for violations of ordinances during the month of October.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of giving $4,423 65 to the Colored Orphan Asylum to pay sundry assessments, was received and laid over. So, also, was a report of the same Committee in favor of paying E. K. [illegible] $6,500 for furnishing correct time by which to ring the various fire alarm bells.

A communication was received from the Council of the New-York Sanitary Association, requesting from the Common Council an appropriation for general distribution by the Sanitary Association of one thousand copies of the proceedings of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, held in this City in April last, especially those portions relating to the subjects of yellow fever and the internal hygiene of cities. The communication was referred to a Special Committee on Sanitary Affairs.

A resolution to amend the ordinance regulating the Election Districts in the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth Wards, was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller giving a summary of the expenditures on City Accounts, also upon the several Trust and Special Accounts from Jan. 1, 1859, to Oct. 31, amounting in the aggregate to $14,771,522 64.

Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution to discharge the Committee on Railroads from further consideration of the resolution allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to lay down four sets of rails in one street, and to run small cars thereon. The resolution was lost.

THE SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

Convention of the Chaplains and other Friends of Seamen.

SECOND DAY.

The morning meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PERRY, of Philadelphia.

Letters were then read by Mr. HARRIS, Secretary of the Port Society, from Rev. T. H. LEONARD, Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel, at Chicago, Ill., which gave an encouraging account of his efforts among seamen in that city.

A letter was read from Rev. J. STOCKBRIDGE, Chaplain of United States Navy, stating that he regretted that unavoidable engagements compelled him to be absent.

The resolutions reported by the Business Committee on Wednesday, were taken up.

The first recommended was, that there should be a more energetic effort among the friends of the sailor to hasten the day when "the abundance of the sea" should be brought to the knowledge of God. Rev. CHAS. JONES then made a speech, earnestly hoping that the resolution would not be merely a form of words, but expressions of the heart, and indications of vigorous action.

The second resolution referred to the extremely detrimental system of paying advance wages to seamen.

Rev. Mr. JONES desired one of the gentlemen present to give an account of his personal experience of the ill effects of this system. Mr. THOMAS MCGUIRE, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house in Philadelphia, drew a heart-rending picture of the evils resulting from this practice, and censured the shipping merchants for their indifference to the evils arising from this, and said that they patronized dishonest agents. Mr. MCGUIRE said that efforts had been made to abolish this system, but while the merchants encourage it they had but little hope of doing much good. Several of the gentlemen present spoke of the bad effects of the system, and said much to show that the merchants themselves suffered by it and finally recommended the appointment of a Committee to bring the matter fully to the notice of those most interested in doing away with this evil system. Finally, Mr. PLUMMER, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to the effect that a Committee of Five be appointed to inquire into the matter. The resolution was adopted.

The next resolution was in relation to the sin of licentiousness among seamen. They had to deplore the prevalence of this frightful evil among the men of *the sea, and the influence of the Gospel must be* brought more strongly to bear upon them to combat this sin.

The next resolution was one recommending the abolition of the spirit rations in the United States Navy. Rev. Mr. JONES made an excellent speech, setting forth the great hindrance which the spirit ration offered to the reclaiming the sailor. No matter what promises of amendment were made by the sailor on shore, when he went on board he found his spirit rations ready for him, and his good resolutions vanished. Mr. JONES said that the sailors themselves would favor any scheme to remove this foul blot from the navy. Many of them stopped their own grog, and many others had not the courage to go to the Purser and ask him to stop it. If Uncle Sam stopped it himself, however, he had no doubt that the sailors would approve it.

Capt. A. H. FOOTE, U. S. N., made some very sensible remarks upon this question. From his experience of twenty years spent in actual sea-service, he could speak fully and freely on the dreadful influence of the spirit ration. He agreed with a distinguished officer of the Navy, who said that the grog-tub was the manufactory of drunkenness. He had fought the evil for ten years, and he intended to fight the hydra-headed monster, until it would be entirely destroyed.

Dr. SNODGRASS moved that a Committee of five be appointed, with Capt. FOOTE as Chairman, to put this matter in the shape of an address to be presented to both Houses of Congress, praying the suppression of this abuse.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, the resolution offered by Dr. SNODGRASS was, on motion of Mr. HARRIS, further considered. Mr. LOOMIS was in favor of having the committee prepare a memorial, to be referred to the Port Society and the Seamen's Friend Society, and obtaining signatures to them, petitioning Congress for the abolition of spirit rations in the navy. The following resolution was adopted—with this amendment:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend that energetic and judicious measures be adopted to secure the entire removal of the naval spirit ration, inasmuch as it is unjust to require the religious and temperance people of the country to contribute to the national expenses of furnishing the grog-tub, (as if it were on a par with good provisions and clothing,) which a distinguished officer of our navy has described as a manufactory of drunkards; inasmuch, also, as the discontinuance of the ration has been recommended in an annual report by one of the Secretaries of the Navy; as it has been voted to be discontinued by a majority of two sessions of the United States House of Representatives, and has been urged by a large number of our most efficient, gallant and reliable navy officers.

The next resolution recommended that the Sabbath day should be more strictly honored among sailors while at sea. Several of the gentlemen mentioned the unnecessary work which officers of ships require seamen to perform on the Sabbath, and their demoralizing influence.

Capt. A. H. FOOTE, U. S. N., offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Divine Command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," applies equally on sea and land, we most respectfully and earnestly solicit all merchants and masters of vessels to employ every opportunity in their power to secure the regular observance of that day, by avoiding all unnecessary labor upon it, and, wherever practicable, by attending to the celebration of Divine Worship, and that the officers of the navy especially, and others attached to the naval service and merchant marine, be cordially invited to coöperate in affording facilities for holding religious meetings on shipboard in their several ships.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the laws for issuing protections to American and other seamen, the clearance of vessels, and other laws affecting seamen, which were now imperfectly carried out, and devising some means for their amendment.

Other similar resolutions were offered and carried, and the Convention closed, to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mal-Administration of Chloroform.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF A PHYSICIAN TO MAKE AWAY HIS WIFE.

A serious charge was made yesterday before Alderman BRADY, at the City Hall Police Court, by Mrs. MARY WILSON, the wife of Dr. JOHN H. WILSON, a druggist and practicing physician, whose place of business is at No. 229 Ninth-avenue.

The lady states that about eighteen months since she was married to the Doctor, but, finding it impossible to be happy together, at the expiration of six months they decided to separate. She took up her residence with her mother, her husband allowing her a small sum each month wherewith to pay her board. This arrangement continued, she alleges, until three weeks since, when proceedings were instituted before Justice CONNOLLY, with a view to a permanent separation, and provision for her support. Upon consultation, however, with the Doctor and her own friends, she consented to live with him again, and accordingly resumed her position in his house. On Monday night last she states that she went with Dr. WILSON to spend an evening with a friend. He was then unusually kind to her. Returning home, she retired at 10 o'clock, leaving the Doctor attending to business. From that time she was unconscious until an early hour on Tuesday morning, *when she was aroused by* friends who told her that she had been under the influence of chloroform.

Mr. CLARK STONER, who lives in the upper part of the same house, and Mr. JOSEPH HOLMES, who had taken board there for a few days, state that they were called by the Doctor at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. He asked them to look at Mrs. WILSON, as he believed *her to be dying.* Proceeding to the room, they detected the odor of chloroform, and found the lady in bed, breathing stentoriously, and having a handkerchief saturated with the liquid placed across her mouth. After some time, finding their efforts to arouse her unavailing, they say that they suggested to the Doctor the propriety of administering something for her relief. He replied that it was nothing but a spasm, and that it would soon be over. Becoming alarmed at the lady's condition, they determined to send for a physician, but they state that the husband objected in such strenuous terms that they did not carry out their intention. A messenger was dispatched, however, to No. 135 Reade-street, the residence of Mrs. BOYD, the lady's mother, and, upon the arrival of the latter, a physician was immediately called, who administered restoratives, and when Mrs. WILSON had recovered sufficiently she was removed to her mother's residence. Mrs. WILSON's appearance in Court yesterday excited a great deal of sympathy. She is a pleasant looking woman, about 23 years of age, and was evidently in a feeble state of health. A warrant was issued by the magistrate for the arrest of Dr. WILSON, and it was given to Officer SMITH for execution. The accused was apprehended last evening and brought to Court. When informed of the nature of the charge against him he answered that it was a very foolish one. He was committed in default of $10,000 bail, pending an examination to be entered upon to-day at 12 o'clock. Dr. WILSON is apparently about 40 years of age. He is an Irishman, and has lived in this country nearly twelve years.

INDIA.

Hindoo Literature, Athletes and Jugglers—Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Scudder.

Dr. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER delivered at the Cooper Institute, last evening, before a large audience, the second lecture in his course on India. He directed his attention on this occasion especially to the physical beauties of the country, to the literature of the Hindoos, and their athletes and jugglers. Dr. SCUDDER commenced by stating briefly the geographical position and extent of India, taking occasion to describe the Island of Ceylon—his own birthplace He then rapidly glanced at the physical peculiarities of the wonderful Himalayas, the extensive plains, the lovely valleys, the multitudinous temples, the majestic river—including the venerable Ganges, and the general beauty of Indian scenery. He gave a humorous description of his experience in riding an Indian pony—holding on by the saddle and hooking his legs under the thin body of the animal. The peculiarity of the rivers of Southern India he stated to be that, though under the burning suns their beds might appear to be dry, there still coursed beneath the surface pure streams. Such a subterranean stream flowed beneath the apparently sandy bed of the Milk River, near which he lived, and which was so fierce in its torrent as to engulph the unsuspecting animals who chanced to venture on its seemingly safe surface. While admitting the almost unendurable heat of the scorching sun of the great Peninsula, he pictured in inviting terms the luxurious products of nature—offsetting their exuberant profusion against the physical disadvantages of the climate—the palm, the orange, the lemon, the banana, and their confreres, against the fierce heat under which they flourished. He then, as he said, "took a long stride to the subject of jugglers, and would try to settle an important question, Can snakes be charmed?" He answered in the affirmative, and proceeded to describe the musical operations of the snake-charmers, their transparent pretences to power over the venomous reptiles, his own experience in testing their capabilities, and the wonderful little animal the species of weasel, which does not hesitate to grapple with the most voracious snake. Dr. SCUDDER created considerable merriment by relating a number of instances of the dexterity of the Hindoo jugglers—the rapidity of whose motions, he thought, was caused by an application of the homoopathic principle to time. The Hindoo holy books, he dated as far back as 1,400 years before Christ. The immensity of their vernacular and Sanscrit compilations on most every imaginable subject he considered marvellous. As an illustration of the extraordinary rapidity with which they wrote—even with their rude materials, he mentioned that he had known school-boys to report a sermon as fast as the missionary could deliver it. He gave the audience a keen appreciation of the alliterative character and soft cadences of the Hindoo tongue, by repeating a number of stanzas in that language—some of them rhyming at both ends of the line. As an evidence of the highly elevating tendency of a portion of their literature, he recited a number of maxims, among which were the following:

"Sweet is the pipe; sweet is the lute, say they who have never listened to the prattle of their own children."

"The fruit when green rears its head like a base man, but when it is ripe in the harvest, it is inclined like the head of the wise."

"Love your enemies—those of kind disposition return love for hatred, as the more you squeeze sugar-cane the more juice it gives."

Says one Hindoo: "Wash charcoal as much as you like, it will always remain black; so a bad man cannot become good." "But," replies another, "Let *fire enter in the charcoal, and it becomes luminous; and so truth entering into a bad man will make him* luminously good."

"Do good to others—it will come back to you. The water which you pour on the roots of the cocoa-nut tree comes back to you sweetened from the top."

Yet Hindoo literature abounded in folly and filth, and much of it was unfit for perusal. It was, however, springing up afresh, with the beautiful truths of the Bible infused into it. Dr. SCUDDER took occasion, at this point, to chant several Hindoo melodies, and concluded his lecture with some marvellous tales of the feats of Hindoo athletes.

The third lecture of the course will be delivered in the same place on Monday evening, the 14th inst.

The Fog.

ITS EFFECTS ON NAVIGATION—A ROW-BOAT CAPSIZED.

The fog which prevailed so extensively on Wednesday continued yesterday, interrupting navigation to a great extent. None of the vessels which were below last evening were able to get up to the City. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Bridgewater* was reported as in tow of a steam-tug at the Hook, but at a late hour last night she had not reached her pier. Although the steamers from the Eastward arrived in good season, they did not leave again until 8 o'clock P. M. when the fog lifted partially. So far as could be ascertained no damage was occasioned by collisions. On the East River ferries but two boats were running when there were the largest numbers crossing. Much impatience was caused at the unavoidable delays experienced. At 5 o'clock the ferry-boat *Quarantine* ceased her trips, leaving a large number of passengers to spend the night in New-York. The ferry-boat *Montauk*, which grounded Wednesday afternoon, was got off without any difficulty, and resumed her trips.

The only casualty reported was the capsizing of a row-boat in the North River by the steam-tug *Fulton* about 7 o'clock in the morning. Three men, who were in the small boat, were drowned, but their names could not be ascertained, nor could any other clue be found by which to establish their identity than the mariner's coats which were recovered.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Special Meeting of the Common Council—The Water-Works—A Railroad Grant Vetoed.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution adopted on the 31st ult., granting to James M. Waterbury and associates the right to construct a railroad on Grand-street and run horse-cars thereon, for the reason that the terms of the law giving the Common Council power to make such grants were not complied with. The law requires, first, the consent of a majority of the property-owners along the line of a proposed route; then the Common Council must advertise (stating the terms) for proposals, and the right of way is then to be awarded to the lowest bidder—the party agreeing to carry passengers at the lowest fare. In the case of the Grand-street road, a majority of the property-owners petitioned the Common Council to give Messrs. Waterbury and associates the grant, and the advertisement for proposals stated this fact. Only three proposals were received. The parties to whom the grant was awarded, proposed to carry passengers for five cents each, while two of the parties offered to carry for three cents each. The communication was laid on the table and ordered printed.

A communication was next read from the Water Commissioners, showing their action accepting the conditions proposed by the Common Council, to settle all difficulties between the two Boards, with certificate attached, duly executed, that the Water Works are capable of delivering and distributing a daily supply of 10,000,000 gallons of water, and have the capacity to do so; and that there is, at the *present time, a supply of at least 4,000,000 of gallons* per day, the balance being temporarily cut off for the purpose of building a conduit in place of the canal.

Accompanying the above was a certificate of the contractors, giving their assent to turning over the works to the city as far as completed. All of the documents were accepted by the Common Council and placed at large upon the minutes. Under this action the Water Works, so far as completed, will be immediately placed under the charge of the permanent Water Board.

Under the special order, a report of the Railroad Committee, in favor of granting to E. B. Litchfield and associates the right of way to construct railroads and run horse-cars on Furman-street, from Water to Atlantic streets; Atlantic-street to Flatbush-avenue, Powers-street, Lafayette, Bedford and Gates avenues to Broadway; Montague-street from the Wall-street Ferry to Furman-street; also, Fifth-avenue to Thirty-seventh-street, with a branch from Fifth-avenue to the city line, was taken up, and owing to the absence of the necessary evidence of the number of petitioners for these roads the report was referred back to the Committee with directions to report the same. The same Committee reported against licensing a line of stages on Montague and Court streets, which was laid on the table. The same Committee reported in favor of giving the Brooklyn City Railroad Company permission to change their route to Greenpoint, *from* Kent to Classon-avenue, but it was laid over for two weeks, on motion of Alderman STRONG, who desired to ascertain if some arrangement could not be made in connection with this change, so that the Railroad Company would run cars from Williamsburgh, to pass in the vicinity of the City Hall. A petition was received from W. L. Haskins, asking for permission to lay rail tracks on Lafayette and Greene avenues, and from J. Whittlesey & Son, for the same grant on Bushwick-avenue, Myrtle-avenue Plank Road, Morrell, Meserole and South Fourth streets. Both were referred to the Railroad Committee. The Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

A BOLD THIEF AND A VIGILANT POLICEMAN.—Officer HOUSE, of the First Precinct, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning saw a man leave LOWE's jewelry-store, No. 236 Fulton-street, in so hurried a manner that it excited his suspicion, and he started in pursuit. As soon as the man saw the officer was following him, he began to run, and in his flight threw into an area-way, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, five gold watches, which it was found he had stolen from the store he had just left. The thief was taken to the Station-house, where he gave his name as JOHN WILLIAMS. He was committed to answer.

PICKPOCKETS AT A FUNERAL.—A large number of pickpockets attended a funeral in St. Ann's Church, Washington-street, yesterday noon. Officers RAYNER and VAN WAGNER detected two of the party, and conveyed them to the City Hall. One of them proved to be the noted "chief mourner," BILL HATFIELD, and the other JAMES NORTON, an equally well-known pickpocket. On them was found a lady's purse, containing a small sum of money, for which an owner is wanted.

ACCIDENT.—DANIEL JUDGE had both of his legs broken at the corner of Washington and Nassau streets yesterday, by a large stone falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

First Excursion Train Over the Entire Track—Festivities.

The President and Directors of the "Brooklyn Central Railroad Company," (Atlantic-street,) with various noted guests, made an excursion to Jamaica, yesterday, in the horse-cars of the Company.

On the arrival of the cars at Jamaica, quite a number of the citizens of that place were in waiting, to welcome the visitors, and to signify their joy on account of the new enterprise. The President, Directors and friends of the Company, were escorted to the principal hotel of the village, where they found prepared a lunch, which the whole party partook of freely.

During the repast, Ex-Gov. KING, in response to a sentiment proposed by E. B. LITCHFIELD, Esq., President of the new Company, made an interesting and eloquent speech, in which he referred to the early history of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company; to the fact that the company was organized as early as 1832; that it had ever been a successful and paying enterprise; that the travel between Jamaica and Brooklyn had been more than sufficient to sustain the old road; that under the new arrangement of horse cars, instead of steam, he had not a doubt but that his village would add largely to its population; that such proving true, the travel on the old route, now new, must necessarily increase; and that the "Brooklyn Central Railroad" could not fail to be a rich paying investment to stockholders, and a great accommodation to the people.

At the conclusion of Gov. KING's speech, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Esq., in response to a sentiment, made a happy, practical, and stirring speech. He alluded to the new enterprise, showing the difficulties which had been encountered in removing steam from Atlantic-street, and stating that they had not only been overcome, but that the new organization was on a firm basis, and was already paying beyond the expectation of the most sanguine friend of the new project.

Following Mr. LITCHFIELD, interesting speeches were made alternately by some of the first citizens of Brooklyn and Jamaica—all embodying the sanguine opinion that the new enterprise was called for by the wants of the public; that it would be the means of peopling the whole route from Brooklyn to Jamaica; that the avenue through which the track passed was superior to any in the country for a horse railroad; and that the business of the road could not fail to quadruple in a very short period.

At the conclusion of the lunch, the President, Directors and friends took leave of Jamaica, and returned to Brooklyn. The excursion, notwithstanding the rain, was a very pleasant one; and judging from the spirits and sentiments of the whole party, it can scarcely fail to add great interest and progress to the new enterprise.

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—A Tahlequah letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Oct. 26, says: "On the night of the 22d, ELLIS BUFFINGTON was waylaid and murdered, a few miles beyond Fort Gibson, by MCBRYANT, TIM FIELDS and ELI SMITH. BUFFINGTON was spending the night at a house, and being informed that some persons had stolen one of his horses, went out to see about it in company with a small boy, but had proceeded only a short distance before he was shot four times and literally riddled with buck-shot and revolver balls. He was then robbed, it is said, of something like one hundred and fifty dollars. There are here at present a considerable number of Indians, on a visit to their Cherokee brothers, including Osages, Sauks and Foxes, and numbers of the St. Regis tribe from New-York and Canada. The first-named, it is supposed, are simply on a begging expedition, while the others would like to secure homes among the Cherokees.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Beautiful Balmoral Boots.—Ladies, if you desire warm, comfortable Winter boots, call on CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and order a pair of his Balmorals. They are the best kind of articles to wear, as they keep the feet constantly warm, and impart a healthy glow to the whole body. The soles are thick, and yet they are as graceful as the most delicately made Summer gaiters.

Health, Economy, Cleanliness, Luxury.
—Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

From $10 to $20 Saved in a Bed.—New Rollable Spring Mattress, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest and healthiest bed in the world. No. 506 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and children Balmoral, Cloth Button and Gaiter Boots, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with India-rubber Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, all sizes, ready-made or made to measure. Also, Under Garments for Men, Women and Children. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

HERRICK—MCKESSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, J. HOBART HERRICK to M. AMELIA, daughter of John McKesson, Esq., all of this City.

MERRALL—BEARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., WILLIAM J. MERRALL and MARY E. BEARD, daughter of William Beard, Esq., all of this City.

PORTER—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., PETER AUGUSTUS PORTER, Esq., of Niagara Falls, to JOSEPHINE M., daughter of the late Geo. Morris, of South Carolina.

BUSSING—FROST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William W. Phillips, D. D., ABRAHAM BUSSING to EMMA, daughter of Samuel Frost, Esq., all of this City.

ELDRIDGE—GOODRICH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., FREDERICK G. ELDRIDGE to Miss ALICE LEE, daughter of Hon. S. G. Goodrich, all of this City.

PARSONS—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. SOLOMON PARSONS, of Basking Ridge, N. J., to Miss MARY MARTHA PECK, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Peck, of Brooklyn.

SCOFIELD—VREDENBURGH.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., Mr. HORACE B. SCOFIELD, formerly of Glenham, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Mr. J. S. Vredenburgh, of Harlem.

DORREMUS—CROSS.—At Greigsville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. T. M. Hodgman, ANDREW J. DORREMUS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to EMMA CROSS, of Burns, Michigan.

BOYD—CRANE.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. A. Priest, ROBERT M. BOYD, of New-York, to KATE B., daughter of Matthias Crane, Esq.

FULFORD—LENT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. R. C. Putney, W. H. FULFORD, of North Carolina, to MARY LENT, daughter of Gilbert Lent, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, JOSEPH CROWELL, in the 75th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 149 Charles-st., on Friday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock.

KELLY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of consumption, THOMAS KELLY, a native of the parish of Killare, County Westmeath, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.
The friends of the family, and those of his brother, John Kelly, of his father-in-law, Patrick Scully, and of his brother-in-law, James Daly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 9th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 9, GEORGE W. BROWN, aged 29 years, son of the late Isaac Brown.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Charles A. and Joseph Brown, also his brother-in-law, William Chase, and the members of Engine Co. No. 16, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Friday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.
☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

ATHERTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, Miss NANCY H. ATHERTON, (formerly of Amherst,) N. H., in the 78th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 62 East 27th-st., on Friday, Nov. 11, (without further announcement,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Clyde, Mrs. MARY STEWART, aged 71 years.
The friends of the family, and the members of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Clyde, No. 17 Amity-place, Laurens-st., near Bleecker.

BLANCARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at his late residence, No. 213 6th-av., LEWIS BLANCARD, in the 70th year of his age.
Notice of his funeral will be given in the afternoon papers.

ORR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, suddenly, of apoplexy, JACKSON ORR, in the 64th year of his age.
His funeral will take place, from his late residence, No. 205 West 17th-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.) The friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Dr. D. McNair, Chas. J. Clive and Henry Hume, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

BARROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, CATHERINE, eldest daughter of James Barrow.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, CHARLES W. OGDEN, son of Samuel G. Ogden, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at noon, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

LULING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, LOUIS, son of Charles and Elena Luling, in the 7th year of his age.

VELSOR.—In this City, on Wednesday night, after a long and very severe illness, JOSEPH VELSOR, aged 66 years, 11 months and 20 days.
The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 136 Suffolk-st., when his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, Mrs. PATIENCE HYDE, in the 84th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, C. P. Tappan, No. 404 Henry-st., without further invitation.

BARTLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, GAMALIEL BARTLETT, in the 63d year of his age.
His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the corner of Clinton and Gates-av., this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, of paralysis, STEPHEN O. TAYLOR, aged 45 years.
His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Gates-av., near Reid-av., on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock.

CLARKE.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, GILLETTE A. CLARKE, of this City, in the 39th year of his age.
His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Carpenter, (New-Utrecht,) on Friday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be at Greenwood, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to convey the friends to New-Utrecht.

CLARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM L. CLARK, aged 64 years, 1 month and 4 days.
The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 229 Main-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to be present. New-York and Erie trains leave Jersey City at 11:45 A. M. for Paterson, and return from Paterson, leaving at 4:35 P. M.

SANBORN.—In Middlebury, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 3, of brain disease, GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D., formerly of this City, aged 33 years.

MORELL.—At St. Catharine's, Canada West, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, Major WILLIAM H. MORELL, in the 66th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 589, Nov. 10, 1859.
66, 7, 12, 33, 49, 30, 74, 22, 68, 10, 60, 26, 24.
Class No. 590, Nov. 10, 1859.
7, 77, 31, 67, 32, 6, 53, 74, 39, 44, 27, 38, 22, 64.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL,
DEODORISED,
AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL
Can be had of all the
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
OIL MANUFACTURERS,
GROCERS, LEADING DEALERS IN
CAMPHENE, and
LAMP DEALERS,
ALSO,
AT THE DEPOT
OF THE COMPANY,
AUSTENS, Agents,
No. 93 PEARL-ST.
NEW-YORK.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.
The sixth lecture in this Course will be delivered on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, by
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Subject—*The Late War in Italy.*
An Orchestra of the best musicians connected with the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
will perform before and after this and each remaining Lecture of the Course—commencing at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the TIMES and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

STRANGERS
AND CITIZENS
Are invited to examine our stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing an immense variety of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS,
PENDANTS, &c., &c.
Of FRENCH,
ENGLISH,
And AMERICAN
Manufacture.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, a complete assortment of
FRENCH CHINA
Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets.
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS.
Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY
Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
The simplest and best machine, for family purpose, ever produced. PRICE ONLY $30.
Manufactured and sold by
JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE,
For the cure of Canker in the mouth, throat, or stomach; Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Ulcerated Gums, &c., is unrivaled by anything in the market. Good results follow its use in two to three minutes, and a speedy cure. *For sale by all druggists.*
BURRILL & HUNTING, Proprietors.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO. Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

[illegible]
KEROSENE OIL,
FOR SALE
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
No. 18 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK,
DISTILLERS OF
CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL, FLUID
AND
BRIGHT OR SHIP VARNISH,
DEALERS IN
GAS AND SOAP RESINE.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS OF
ENGLISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1823.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

THE AMERICAN BANNER
AND
WORKINGMAN'S ADVOCATE.
A
NEW LITERARY
AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to the
ELEVATION OF LABOR
and the
RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMAN,
Will be issued in this City on
SATURDAY,
By THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO.
ROSS & TOUSEY
will supply the Trade.
G. M. MIRRIELEES & CO.,
No. 13 Exchange place,
Will contract with advertisers, and receive subscriptions.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
SILVER GLOSS STARCH,
Manufactured by
T. KINGSFORD & SON, OSWEGO, NEW-YORK.
IT IS A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE.
Put up in 1 lb. papers, and in 6 lb. boxes.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH,
For the laundry, and
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,
FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANC-MANGE, ETC.,
by their remarkable qualities, have established a universal reputation throughout the United States, Canadas, and also in Great Britain.
THEY ARE UNIFORMLY PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT.
BE PARTICULAR TO ASK FOR KINGSFORD'S.
E. N. KELLOGG & CO., General Agents,
No. 136 Fulton-st., New-York.

BRYANT'S UNRIVALED STOMACH BITTERS.
This Bitter is a purely vegetable compound, a certain cure for dyspepsia, oppression, flatulency and impaired appetite. For sale by all respectable druggists and grocers.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.
Read the following certificate:
"I have made chemical examination of a bottle of BRYANT'S STOMACH BITTERS," and have been confidentially informed by the maker of the exact formula by which he compounds it; the ingredients used in its preparation comprise, in my judgment, some of the best vegetable substances known as general tonics. It is an agreeable aromatic Bitter, and does not contain any deleterious ingredients. I can recommend it to those who require the use of a gentle stimulant to give tone to the stomach.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
New-York, April [illegible]
Dépôt, No. 8 South William-st., New-York.

39 LADIES'!! FURS!!! 39
LEOPOLD LANG,
No. 39 Maiden-lane.
Can supply the ladies of New-York and vicinity with the choicest
FURS
From his very large stock, consisting of the darkest and richest sets of
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Also, very beautiful
SETS OF ERMINE.
N. B.—Children's and Misses' style of Furs unsurpassed, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
39 LEOPOLD LANG. 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

FIRST BORDER MISSION LECTURE,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 11, 1859,
By Rev.
WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT.
Subject: *God's Love of the Beautiful.*
A New Lecture.
Tickets for the Course of six Lectures [illegible]
Single admission [illegible]
For sale at the door; Course Tickets everywhere.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures headache immediately, and was never known to fail.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for piles, and seldom fails to cure.

SEWING MACHINES AT $5 TO $125.
Agents wanted at No. 411 Broadway.
EAGLE SEWING MACHINE CO.
All Machines warranted as represented.

DEALERS IN WOVEN ELASTIC VULCANIZED Rubber Goods are notified not to purchase of Horace H. Day any such goods, unless the same are stamped with the license mark of WILLIAM JUDSON, who is the sole owner of the right to make and sell the same. Our suit against Day to enjoin him from selling such goods, the trial of which was postponed on Day's application from the 27th of September, is set down for hearing in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, for the 10th inst., when we shall be ready for trial, and when the question will be settled whether the woven goods' right is owned by Horace H. Day or by the undersigned, licensee of the Patentee. One reason for giving this notice at this time, is, that we have been informed that Horace H. Day and his counsel have, since the adjournment of the hearing, which he procured, stated to the Courts where Day had suits pending against vendors of woven elastic goods, and to some of the merchants themselves, that we had withdrawn this suit, and that there would be no trial of the case between us and him.
CHARLES GOODYEAR, Patentee.
WILLIAM JUDSON, Licensee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1859.

INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM.—TWO-THIRDS of our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both of body and mind. One preparation, and one only, reaches the cause and the consequences of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves, and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitutes perfect health, and tends to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nervous system are subject. So marvelous is the effect of this great restorative, that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the Dispensary had all been tried without avail. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, having been thoroughly cleaned, painted and put in order, was reopened for the delivery of books Sept. 5. Apprentices, Journeymen, and all other eligible persons, especially those connected with the Mechanic Arts, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this institution affords for spending their leisure in an agreeable and instructive manner. The rooms are well lighted and furnished with tables, seats and other conveniences. The terms are: for Apprentices, or young persons employed as such, free. Journeymen, Mechanics, Teachers in Common Schools, Students in Schools or Academies, Young Men employed in offices, &c., $1 per year. Mechanics or Tradesmen in business on their own account, $2 per year.
The Free Drawing Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are now in operation.
Apply at the Library.

DELICIOUS DRAUGHT ALES.—THE choicest malt productions of England, Scotland and of the United States for sale, on draught, by
GEO. E. MENDUM, Broadway and Cedar-st.

TO THE PLUMBERS OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND ELSEWHERE.—You can obtain Block Tin of the best quality, and at low prices, at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av. Is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residence, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. [illegible] Prospect-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. [illegible] and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. Applied Chemistry—Technology—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. Mining and Kindred Sciences—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. Physical Geography—in its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MRS. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] There is a [illegible] department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
E. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still [illegible] vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $[illegible].

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., [illegible] on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at [illegible], No. [illegible]; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. [illegible] Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the [illegible]. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & [illegible], No. 411 Broadway.

[illegible] BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of [illegible] will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-[illegible] session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. [illegible], No. [illegible] Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. [illegible] West [illegible]. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the present year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION desires to teach in a family in New-York or Brooklyn, two or three hours each day, for a moderate compensation, or for room and board. Address TUTOR, Box No. 139 Times Office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS LIVED many years in Germany, wishes for a few more pupils in French, German and music. Grown up ladies preferred for languages—children for music. Apply at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 189 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty (no day pupils).
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE.—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, apply to the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—BANjo taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate (sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has, during many years, successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability may be obtained, by calling at No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, desires a situation to take charge of the education of one or two children, or as governess, or as teacher in a school; English branches, Latin and music; or would go as companion to a lady; understands embroidery; reference given and required; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, Miss MARY MAY, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF FORMing a reëngagement as teacher in a school or family, or would act as companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent to teach all the common and higher English branches, music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel paintings. No objections to go South or West. Can be seen at No. 196 Varick-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music—vocal and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. E., Box No. 1,791 General Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED.—AN American or English lady, highly educated, and accustomed to teach the usual English branches and converse in French, and is disengaged between 9 and 12 o'clock, may apply, giving references, to Box [No. 135 (addressed to A. O. R.,) Times Office.

WANTED—IN ALABAMA, A LADY WELL qualified to teach the harp, guitar and singing; salary liberal. G. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of French, wishes to obtain a situation as visiting governess. Address H. R., Station D., U. S. M.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 169 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at E. T. FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $[illegible] and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—No. 513 Broadway, up stairs. An opportunity is now offered to those in want of good and substantial furniture, to buy at much below the regular price charged for the same quality of work.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF [illegible] furniture manufactured and for sale by N. [illegible], No. [illegible] Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated [illegible] on application by mail or otherwise.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A MIDDLE-AGED German lady, lately arrived from her native country, where she has taught during many years the German and French Languages, and other branches of general education, wishes a situation in a respectable American family, in New-York or neighborhood, where her services would be considered equivalent to her board, her sole object being to perfect herself in the English language. Applicants may call at her residence, No. 73 Russell-st. For references, address Rev. J. BUSCHE, No. 165 Rivington-st., New-York; or Rev. H. GARLICHS, No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a young baby, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference as to her capability. Also, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 45 West 21st-st., first house from Broadway, for two days, on top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can act as lady's maid, or assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 81 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as experienced nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or young child; no objection to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid; will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; does embroidery neatly; will engage by the week or month, or go to any part of the country; best of reference given. Call, or address, No. 216 East 22d-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, by a very reliable, capable girl, or would do the general housework of a small family; is an obliging servant, economical and neat, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; one who has had 15 years' experience in some of the best families in the City; the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer, or chambermaid and waitress, a young, active woman, understands her business perfectly in either capacity. City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second floor. Inquire for M. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or the former and laundress; she has the best of City recommendations for either capacities. Apply at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser, sews well, and embroiders handsomely; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 9th-av., entrance in 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, CLEAN, AND TIDY German young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; has a fine appearance; is willing and obliging, and well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAker, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, to go out by the day or take in work. Apply or address No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st. Calls attended to at any time.

WNNTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference; can be seen at No. 290 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or waitress; thoroughly understands her business, and can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 130 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washer and ironer, or as waiter and chambermaid; is capable of filling either branch. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 167 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, poultry, and game; is also an excellent baker. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL of 15 years of age, to take care of children or to do light chamberwork. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and to take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 210 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; an excellent baker; would assist in washing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 19 Leroy-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress, or will do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a respectable family. Best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 East 6th-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE, TIDY girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in sewing, in a small, private family. Can get the best of reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; no objection to mind a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE FEMALES, situations, one as professed cook, the other as housekeeper. Best of references. Inquire at No. 68 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the very best of references; can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 25th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 488, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and fine washer; is capable of either situation. Can be seen at No. 251 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; speaks English and a little French. Call at No. 494 4th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 75 West 15th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook or laundress, the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 East 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

DRESSMAKING.—FAMILIES WISHING A good dressmaker, to go out by the day, will please apply at No. 186 Waverly-place, near Bank-st. Also, plain sewing in.

WET NURSE.—A STRONG, HEALTHY WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes to find a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 15 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY WISHES TO obtain a situation in a law office, where his services may be rendered as an equivalent for rent—or for a reasonable compensation as clerk. Address LEX, Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as first-class waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Bible House, in 8th-st.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT AS A MANUSCRIPT reader, assistant editor or proof-reader, for a few hours each day, is desired by a gentleman who has had experience in all these capacities. Address M. N., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as fireman or porter in a hotel; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Bible House, 8th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man, who is fully competent to the care and management of a greenhouse, hothouse, hot and cold grapery, and is a first-rate propagator; also, understands fruit and ornamental trees, likewise the management of a farm; wages not much an object through the winter; the best of testimonials can be produced from his last employer. Call at, or address A. M. B., No. 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM or coachman, for an active, intelligent young man; can read, &c., and make his services desirable in the capacity of porter; is also thoroughly experienced in the duties of a first-class groom or coachman; can give satisfactory City references, and would adapt himself to the requirements of his employer. Address, for 3 days, M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE GARdener and coachman by a respectable man; is experienced and trustworthy, and has lived over five years in his last place; is 35 years of age, and a Protestant; will take charge of any gentleman's place; the country preferred. Has City reference. Address J. W., 360 2d av.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, having served in that capacity in some of the best families. Can give first-rate City references, as regards character and capability, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as wrapper writer in a publication office, or as light porter in a wholesale dry goods or any other kind of store, where his services might be required; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young Englishman recently arrived, without incumbrance, and has excellent recommendations; is a first-class servant, in any capacity. Address, for this day only, W. W., Box No. 212 Times Office. No notice taken of answers from intelligence offices.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FARMER AND gardener, by a practical man, a Scotchman, and married; has been many years in this country; can give satisfactory reference. Address P. R., at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED 28, a situation as coachman and groom; has lived in the same family since he came to this country, 6 years; the advertiser is gentle with children; both willing and able to make himself useful; City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219 Times Office, or at No. 360 2d-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, OR porter's place in a store, by an active young Scotchman. For reference, &c., apply to S. Cochran & Co., No. 56 Chambers-st. Address JOHN PALMER, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from his last place; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a reliable middle-aged man; can take charge of the garden and grounds of a country seat; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; has resided in this country twenty years. Address M. M. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A BOY, AGED 18, A SITUATION in a store as porter. Has good reference from his last place. Inquire at No. 14 Bible-House, Astor-place.

HELP WANTED.

WIFE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOWER with about $7,900 and a good business, would contract marriage with a lady of some means and good disposition. Address ALL SINCERITY, Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid, must be thoroughly competent; an experienced cook; a laundress, to go a short distance in the country; a Protestant waitress and a Protestant nurserymaid; also, good servants of all capacities, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for general housework, &c. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 169 Grand-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small, quiet family; must be clean in her habits; a good washer, ironer and cook. A widow, with girl of 8 to 12 years, would answer. Address for one week, with references, W., Box No. 2,559 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A neat and tidy girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. City references required. Call at No. 234 West 15th-st., this (Friday) morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE, ONE WHO thoroughly understands the charge of a young child. Best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., from 9 o'clock until 12 this morning.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY UP TOWN, a Protestant girl, to do general housework; wages, $7; good references required. Apply at No. 67 East 35th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITER WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business. None need apply unless he can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 28 East 26th-st., Madison-square, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—TWENTY SEWING GIRLS; NONE but good sewers need apply, at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE work of a small family. Wages $6 per month. Call at No. 78 Stanton-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply immediately at No. 141 Hudson-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING BY the steamer on the 20th of November for California, wishes the services of a nurse to take charge of her child, 14 months old. The best recommendations required. Apply, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at Room No. 231 New-York Hotel.

TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GROCERS OR BAKERS.—To let or lease, No. 90 Grand, corner of Greene-st., the three-story and attic brick house and store, with fixtures—one of the best and most central locations in the City. The house is large and roomy, with Croton water, gas, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., up stairs, front office.

SUITES OF BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms on first, second and third floors of a new brownstone house, very near, 5th-av., below 31st-st., to let to first-class families. This is one of the best locations in this City, and is kept by a first-class lady, who is most favorably known. Call or address
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortland-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on Nov. 23. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A SMALL, NICE HOUSE IN JERSEY City; well located, and furnished with velvet carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, silver, cut-glass and china ware, and table and bed linen; in fact everything that is wanted for housekeeping; rent, $800 per annum; can be had for 18 months; possession at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THREE FLATS, FITTED WITH SHELVing, glass case, &c., well suited for a wholesale business; there are also gas fixtures and Croton water; rent $400 per annum. Also, a large office, with shelving and drawers and fire-proof safe; rent to 1st May, $75; possession immediate. Inquire at No. 15 Platt-st.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WELL-FURNISHED, to let. Also, a small, neatly-furnished house down town, near St. John's Park, will be let to May 1 for the small sum of $375 in advance. Possession at once of both. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE STORY AND basement brick house No. 88 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath room, hot and cold water and gas fixtures complete; rent $500; possession immediately. Apply, at No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 910 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND floor and basement, with gas fixtures, located near the new Tabernacle. Rent $20 a month. All the splendid furniture, which cost over $1,200, for sale. Price only $600. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—BASEMENT NO. 64 John-st., rent $250; seven Lots in 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; No. 107 Degraw-st., Brooklyn; rent $[illegible]. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY most completely furnished; table and bed linen, silver, cut-glass and China, &c. Possession at once; owner going South. Can be had for 18 months. Rent $800 per annum, only. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 5 East 16th-st., near 5th-av. The house is 25 by 50 feet, and in beautiful order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUBLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS AND basement; has chandeliers, and all modern improvements, well located; rent $20 a month. Splendid rosewood furniture, carpets, lace curtains, &c., for sale at a great sacrifice. Price $600. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 33 CATHARINE-ST., suitable for a jewelry or fancy goods business. Also, apartments to let. Inquire of JOHN R. DAVIS.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS, OR on a lease, a furnished house, situated between 4th and 6th avs., suitable for a very small family. A house 25 feet wide and three stories high preferred. An unfurnished house will be taken on a lease. Apply by note, with full particulars and price, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE UNFURNISHED, in a respectable neighborhood, by a gentleman, his wife and sister, (no children.) Address Box No. 3,1[illegible] Post-office, stating location and price.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK COTTAGE situated on Penn-st., between Lee and Bedford avs., in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from the Peck-slip and new Long Island Ferries, and about two minutes walk from the cars. New-York can be reached in 20 minutes. The house is new, and replete with every modern convenience. The XIXth Ward is one of the most desirable places for a residence in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, at the building.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark, Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY CORner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., consisting of a good substantial brick building in perfect order, on a lot 50 feet by 80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.; or ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Tompkins Market.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, ten minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,460; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER.
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWNstone front, built by days' work, full lot, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up; it is situated in the vicinity of Union-square and 5th-av., and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DUTCHESS COUNTY farm of 140 acres, to exchange for a good house in Brooklyn, worth about $7,000. Also, for sale low, a number of farms in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, varying in size from 50 to 200 acres each. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT IN THE UPPER part of Broadway on the west side; lot, 50x100 feet. The adjoining property can be had, if required. Also, a lot on east side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. None but principals need apply.
IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

A FIFTH-AVENUE LOT FOR SALE—ON the southeast corner of 90th-st. and 5th-av. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, of MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys at Law.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. DUENKEL, Office No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WHO would be willing to room together, can be accommodated with a pleasant room, on second floor, and board, at $4 50 each, per week; also, a small room on third floor, at $4 50; gas and bath in house. No. 47 West 10th-st., (late Amos) near Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near the park; also, on 28th-st.; also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 23d-st.; also, on 30th-st.; also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms can be obtained, with board, in a first-class private house, where but few persons can be accommodated. Location in the vicinity of Washington-square. Address H. M. C., Box No. 138 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED BACK parlor, with extension room, on the first floor, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, suitable for a small family or single gentleman. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 15 CLINTON-ST., THE MOST pleasant location in Brooklyn Heights; rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives; single rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries.

BOARDING.—A FEW CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with suites or single rooms, with modern improvements, in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH FURNISHED parlor and bedroom; two gentlemen can find the above accommodations in a private family, occupying a new house with entire new furniture, furnished with all required conveniences, where no other boarders will be taken. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address C. O. D., Box No. 634 Post-office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders, near the cars and ferries; house has hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a strictly private family, in a very pleasant and desirable locality, within half a minute's walk of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at No. 77 Fort Greene-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY would let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large front room on the second story; a very desirable location. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A SINgle gentleman in 22d-st., near 6th-av., two fine front rooms, adjoining. They are very comfortably furnished as bed and sitting rooms, having bath and other conveniences, on the same floor. Breakfast given if desired. The house is large and airy, (26x100); family very small and strictly private. Only a permanent arrangement will be made. Address W., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMIly with pleasant rooms on second floor for a gentleman, wife and two small children, with nurse. The vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Will furnish rooms, except carpets, and want them about 21st inst. The best references given and required. Address H. W., Box No. 161 Times Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—PLAIN, NEAT, HOMElike accommodations in any direction within 45 minutes of Astor House, for gentleman, wife, two infants and servant, with privilege of washing. Address, stating particulars, (terms must be low,) WILCOX, Box No. 103 Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen, on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements. Gas and bath in the house. Location beautiful, within a few doors of Broadway and the New-York and St. Julias Hotels. For particulars call at No. 9 Washington-place. Breakfast and tea if required.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 854 Broadway, near Union square; the rooms have been newly painted and furnished; gas and fire, and the best of attention given. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M.

GENTLEMEN—SINGLE OR MARRIED, CAN be accommodated with fine rooms and good board in a large handsomely-furnished house in Abingdon-square. Family private. Location convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., second floor, front office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

323 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—One or two suites of rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen; or an entire floor to one large family; rooms furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents [illegible] entlemen [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &c.

[illegible] on FRIDAY, Nov. 11, [illegible] at the salesroom, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, the largest assortment yet offered of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, &c. The views embrace statuary and celebrated groups, landscapes and scenery, plain, richly colored and illuminated; also, fine historical pieces, the scenery in France, Italian, Swiss, English, Scotch, American, &c. Very superior stereoscopes of rosewood, mahogany, embossed paper, &c. sold in lots to accommodate the private buyer as well as the trader. Country merchants would do well to attend the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 171 LOTS AND GORES, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—ALSO, VALUABLE WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles Yates, Esq., Trustee:

[illegible]

Maps, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Large sale of furniture, ottar of rose in bottles, &c., viz.: carved rosewood suite covered in moquette; rosewood bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus, mahogany chairs and rockers, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut bureaus; rosewood etageres, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, gilt frame pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets.

Also, a lot of very fine ottar of roses, to be sold without reserve.

Also, 250 pocket sewing machines, in perfect order, and warranted to sew equal to the sample.

Also, large polar bear sleigh robe and one real Arctic white fox lap robe.

Also, 500 stereoscopic views of American and European scenery, figures, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Several ornamental and plain French plate mirrors, suitable for parlors and bar-rooms.

Also, 70 cases Schiedam Schnapps.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN CENTRAL AND MOUNT MORRIS PARKS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Fifth-av.—24 lots on the 5th-av., forming the entire front of three blocks, viz: from 111th to 112th-st., from 112th to 113th-st., from 115th to 116th-st., including 6 corner lots; all the lots over 25 feet front.

One Hundred and Eleventh-st.—4 lots and gores on the north side of 111th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

One Hundred and Twelfth-st.—4 lots on the north side of 112th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

One Hundred and Thirteenth-st.—4 lots and gores on the south side of 113th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

One Hundred and Fifteenth-st.—5 lots and gores on the north side of 115th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY and SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 William-st., by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, a fine assortment of choice bulbs, consisting of double and single hyacinths and tulips, crocus, crown imperials, lilies, iris, &c. Catalogues ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A.M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale—Consisting of a general assortment of household furniture, feather beds, bedding, &c., 3 pianos, large circular show-case, dry goods, carpets, stoves, &c.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers, No. 162 Broadway.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) A large, attractive and desirable line of all Paris made fancy silk cravats, Phenix and other Paris makes, being the entire balance of an importer's stock of this season's importation. Will be sold to close an account.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture of a large house: Carpets, beds, bedding, parlor suites, beds, bureaus, wash-stands, china, glass, stoves, wardrobes, tables, &c.; together with everything useful and necessary for housekeeping.

WM. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., comprising Camelias, Azaleas, Heaths, Chinese Primroses, &c., &c., in fine order, from Louis Menaud, Albany. Sale without reserve.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Office of the Inspectors of State Prisons, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

HORSES.—PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of celebrated horses and imported stock, on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of G. P. Monnot, Esq., Clason Point, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York City, on the East River. Mr. Monnot, on account of the recent calamity, by which his stables were destroyed by fire, will sell at auction his entire stock of horses and cattle. Catalogue, with full particulars is now ready at George Clemon's, New-York Tattersall's, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BRODERICK OBSEQUIES.—THE COMMITtee of Arrangements request their fellow-citizens who desire to take part in the funeral solemnities of the late Senator David C. Broderick, of California, as an organization, to at once report the fact to the Chairman, at the house of Howard Engine Company No. 34, corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., that a proper place may be assigned them in the line. The funeral will take place on SUNDAY, Nov. 13. The line of procession will be formed at 1 o'clock P. M., the right resting on the corner of Hudson and Christopher sts. After the procession shall have been concluded an oration will be delivered in the large chapel of the New-York University.

SAMUEL RADCLIFF, JONAS'L. COE, ROBT. M. THOMSON, JAMES M. TURNER, JOHN PHATON, — Committee of Arrangements.

LOUIS J. PARKER, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.—A CONVENTION of chaplains and friends of seamen will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., (under the direction of the Port Society,) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M., to consider the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of seamen. The Convention is expected to continue in session three days, and will be open to the public. The days will be devoted to discussion, the evenings to religious exercises. The closing meeting will be at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock, with addresses and devotional exercises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—The copartnership lately existing under the name and firm of JESSURUN & CO., late of No. 55 Walker-st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of September, 1859. Mr. S. JESSURUN is the only person authorized to collect the accounts and settle affairs of the late firm. JESSURUN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1859.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MOORE & PLATT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. D. MOORE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1859. WARNER PLATT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVENING EXPRESS—THIRD EDITION, IS published at 4 P. M., and served by carriers all over the City, and sold by all newsmen.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the EXPRESS is three times greater than the combined circulation of all the other evening papers of the City.

Office No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

OSSAWATOMIE BROWN AND GERRIT SMITH.—No one can fully understand the drift of their case without reading De La Hodd's History of Secret Societies, published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO., Philadelphia.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

[illegible]

Dr. BARROW, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., [illegible] Macdougal, New-York; sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE. TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, [illegible] and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those disorders that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely [illegible] mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the [illegible] disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. [illegible] divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. [illegible] or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and [illegible] whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., [illegible] doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, in the [illegible] for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of [illegible] [illegible]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL [illegible] [illegible] for children. To be had of the inventor, [illegible] and of all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, [illegible] BOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, who is the best [illegible] [illegible] for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, [illegible] to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at

NO. 21 BLEECKER-ST.

[illegible] Varicocele, Strictures, [illegible] tions, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced [illegible] skillfully treated. Office hours from 8 to [illegible] o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above [illegible]

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has [illegible] for him the confidence of the public. [illegible] WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular treatise on all diseases of a private nature, [illegible] [illegible] to be had of CHARLES [illegible] No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the [illegible] his private residence, No. [illegible] [illegible] block west of Broadway, from [illegible]

Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY [illegible] [illegible] the only permanent and satisfactory [illegible] private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately [illegible] [illegible] medicines provided for $1. [illegible] fully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, [illegible] effect intended. Try them, all ladies in [illegible] [illegible] Office No. 483 Broadway, next [illegible] Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged [illegible] never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance [illegible] P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway, [illegible] entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors [illegible] The superiority of the new French system of [illegible] a certain class of diseases, is known [illegible] world; and without the use of any [illegible]

[illegible] English, French, German and Spanish [illegible]

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases [illegible] From a long and extended practice of over [illegible] the above specialty, and all his practice [illegible] safely promise to all who may stand in need of [illegible] or surgical assistance a radical cure, [illegible] long standing. The victims of misplaced [illegible] those who may have been unfortunate in the [illegible] a physician, are particularly invited to call. [illegible] C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical [illegible] and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite [illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LA[illegible] MONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible] edition, [illegible] 400 pages, 18mo, cloth; 100 electrotype [illegible] Price $1. The author's office for the treatment [illegible] and London treatment of private diseases [illegible] Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from [illegible] to 8 P. M. Thursdays till 9 evening. [illegible] mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. [illegible] [illegible] for monthly derangements [illegible] guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Directory, containing particulars, mailed free, to [illegible] on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address DR. THIERS, [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible] years exclusively devoted to the treatment of [illegible] [illegible] The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., office corner of [illegible] and Crosby sts., (No. 13 Crosby-st.,) hours, [illegible] and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug-store, No. 609 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAR AND WHOLESOME [illegible] [illegible] OF THE MOUTH IS THE [illegible] LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. [illegible] [illegible] GEN'T W. HATE, Dentist, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

PIVOT TEETH WITHOUT SMELL, AND as firm as the natural one, when connected with Prof. PEARSON'S Osteoplastic. Aching, decayed, or more shells of teeth, filled and restored to beauty and usefulness with Prof. PEARSON'S Artificial Bone Filling, which is put in while soft, without pain or pressure. Professor's rooms corner Broadway and 31st-st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—FULL SETS ON PURE silver only $8; on fine gold and platina, with continuous gums, $25, equal to any work in New-York. Single teeth $1. Teeth filled with a new filling and extracted without the least pain at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Dr. LUTHER, Dentist.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

To the Public:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames [illegible], and in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indispensable test is the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Rheims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive constant shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., of Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES OF BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agents in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American consumers will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a proper [illegible] position in the catalogue of wines [illegible] their superior qualities. We offer a pure and delicate wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing that fineness found only in a real grape wine. [illegible] enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an [illegible] wine, and purchasers will observe that the [illegible] Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for [illegible] merit and worth, is engraved on each label. [illegible] are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our only agents since Jan. 1, 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to J. Seignette & Co.) No. 47 WATER-ST. Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, [illegible]

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT. [illegible] For sale by their Agent, C. E. HABICHT, No. [illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

USE JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

DEAN'S CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY ARE SOLD ONLY AT No. [illegible] Broadway, cor. [illegible] And No. [illegible]
Established in 18[illegible].

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]
[illegible] PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
[illegible] NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, [illegible] available in all the principal cities of the [illegible]

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

[illegible] GIVEN THAT BOOKS [illegible] subscription of $[illegible] as additional stock [illegible] MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 28th inst.
The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,000,000, of which $[illegible] has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over [illegible] years, was the only Bank west of the Mississippi [illegible] not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular [illegible] dividends of five per cent. have [illegible], with an accumulated surplus of [illegible]. The charter is liberal in its provisions, [illegible] the personal liability clause, and has [illegible] years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the [illegible] best points in the West for Banking operations, [illegible] better opportunities for investment are [illegible] the attention of capitalists and others is called [illegible]. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid [illegible] of subscribing, the residue within the next [illegible], as the Directors may call on due notice [illegible] will be paid up at the time, at the option of the [illegible]. Pro rata dividends will be paid to subscribers [illegible] the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern [illegible] will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring [illegible] further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have [illegible] per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days,) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of this road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1866.—Notice is hereby given, by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1866, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the [illegible] and White Water Canal and to the Little [illegible] Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1859.
At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

[illegible] Milliken,	Henry H. Elliott,
[illegible] B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Vose,
[illegible] B. Brintnall,	A. F. Ockershausen,
[illegible] R. Strong,	Peter H. Titus,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Nathan B. Graham.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BRECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1859, one-half cash and the balance in first and only [illegible] bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 29, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO [illegible] and correct incidental errors, and to furnish [illegible] is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not settled [illegible] more than eleven years, to send their pass-books [illegible] to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, BUFFALO, Nov. 7, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Buffalo on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1859, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York City.

HATTERS' BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. [illegible], 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.
WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

£1 AND UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, [illegible] and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED—ON IMPROVED property at Spring Valley, Rockland County, near the Railroad Depot; worth double the amount. Particulars can be had by addressing Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAVING retired, about a year since, from mercantile business, in which he had been actively engaged for more than fifteen years, proposes to form a new co-partnership on the 1st of January next, and would be glad to confer with any party having experience or capital, who may wish to join him in either of the principal branches of trade, [illegible] who may be disposed to treat [illegible] the good intentions and respectability of the advertiser, he has liberty to refer to J. E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 144 Times Office, New-York, giving real name, and stating preference as to the kind of business, &c.

$10,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A [illegible] partner, active or silent, to invest from [illegible] in an old established wholesale manufacturing business, doing a large, safe and very profitable business, unembarrassed. The advertiser has invested in it [illegible]. This business can be largely extended, and at an interview will be shown to be one rarely met with. Address J. L. C., HARDWARE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 IN CASH—An active, energetic gentleman, with the above amount [illegible], is wanted by the advertiser in a wholesale clothing-house, that is well established; [illegible] has a Southern acquaintance and is acquainted with [illegible] will find this a rare opportunity. Address [illegible], Box No. 136 Times Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARTY already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. [illegible] Post-office, with full address and residence.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a manufacturing business, well established, and paying a profit of 50 to 100 per cent. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 142 Times Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
[illegible], Secretary.

KEEP INSURED.

BUSINESS SLOWLY, BUT SURELY, MOVING UPTOWN. In order to accommodate the public, the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have located their office in a central position, and submit the following card.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital - - - - - $150,000.
ALL SECURELY INVESTED.
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
Corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE, 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
Continue to insure all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire, at the reduced rates.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]	Wm. K. Strong,	W. M. Newell,
[illegible] Taylor,	Edward Haight,	Fred. A. Fisher,
[illegible]	W. A. Wheeler,	Robert B. Currier,
[illegible] Van Schaick,	C. Meletta,	Minard H. Fowler,
[illegible]	M. C. Platt,	John B. Cornies,
[illegible]	John T. Wilson,	Geo. W. Read,
[illegible]	Philo Hurd,	John B. Snook,
[illegible]	B. M. Whitlock,	W. H. Bulkley,
[illegible] Holbrooke,	[illegible]	George Carroll,
[illegible]	Nat. W. Burtis,	D. M. Holdredge,
[illegible] McDonald,	Paoli Lathrop,	Francis Miller.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President,
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
John K. Oakley, Secretary.

[illegible] NOS. 12 AND 13 ANN-STREET [illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]
On and after [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. For White Plains [illegible]
[illegible] For Albany [illegible] Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
[illegible]
White Plains—[illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M.
Williams' Bridge—[illegible] A. M.; [illegible] P. M.
Albany—[illegible] Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 31, 1859—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M., 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES JAY-street Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock, touching at Amos-street each way.
N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

THE STEAMER TRAVELER HAS RESUMED her night trips for New-Haven from Peck-slip, at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington, (mail route) at 3:30 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., via New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchway and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.

All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tonnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 9, 1859, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested in the completion of the contract for the enlargement of the Battery, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron makers, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c. Hose Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
[illegible] THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connection, only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA, DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PINKHAM, Commander,
ON
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.
THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 800 to 900 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 10th inst.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........................$130
Second Cabin Passage........................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........................$110
Second Cabin Passage........................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER,	SWITZERLAND,
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHOENIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. [illegible], will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage Money to Havana...............................60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana..........15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 00.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates;
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, Ga., on the 29th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT PLAY
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
SAYS THE
VOICE OF THE ENTIRE PRESS
VOICE OF THE ENTIRE PRESS
VOICE OF THE ENTIRE PRESS
VOICE OF THE ENTIRE PRESS
VOICE OF THE ENTIRE PRESS
[illegible]
FINEST PLAY EVER PRESENTED
FINEST PLAY EVER PRESENTED
FINEST PLAY EVER PRESENTED
FINEST PLAY EVER PRESENTED
FINEST PLAY EVER PRESENTED
TO A NEW-YORK AUDIENCE.
From the New-York Herald.
From the New-York Herald.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Seventeen years ago, or thereabouts, Mr. Charles Kean produced at the Park Theatre, a five-act play by Mr. Lovell, called "Love's Sacrifice." Although written by one of the most eminent British dramatists, the play had its first hearing in America. It was played throughout the Union, and obtained marked success in every city where it was acted. Latterly Mr. Kean revived this drama at the Princess' Theatre, where it was again successful. With such an agreeable prestige, Miss Laura Keene secured the "Wife's Secret" for her theatre, where it was played last evening. The scene is laid in England, in the time of the Protectorate. Lady Amyott (Miss Laura Keene) is the wife of a Colonel (Mr. Jordan) in Cromwell's army. Her brother, Lord Arden, (Mr. Daly,) is a violent Monarchist, and, in the absence of Col. Amyott, claims shelter in his house, at the same time making Lady Amyott swear to keep the fact of his being under her roof a secret from every one. The suspicions of Col. Amyott are aroused by a villainous steward, Sneed, (Mr. Burnett,) and in a powerful scene the husband receives almost positive proof of the guilt of his wife, who is seen through a window embracing the cavalier. The lady remains faithful to her oath, and is about to be put away by her husband when Lord Arden escapes, is fired upon by Amyott's order, and falls as if dead. In the agony of the moment the wife declares that the fugitive is her brother, but the husband refuses to believe her, and cheers on the pursuers. Lord Arden is brought back unhurt, and the curtain descends upon mutual explanations and a tableau of happiness. The play is admirably constructed, the characters forcible and well imagined, and the language terse, easy, elegant and forcible, without being overstrained. Miss Keene played Lady Amyott with fine effect. In the last act her mingled supplications for the life of her brother, her anxiety for his safety, and her shriek of horror when her husband announces the supposed death of the fugitive, were admirably worked up. Miss Keene had a fine artistic opportunity, and made the most of it. Mr. Jordan played Col. Amyott in a manly and dignified way, and in the last act shared the triumphs of the night with Miss Keene. Mr. Burnett was good, though a little given to exaggeration, in the part of the steward, and two minor characters were cleverly acted by Misses Wells and M'Carthy. The piece was mounted well, acted carefully throughout, and made an entire success. A play so good as this in a dramatic point of view, and so entirely unexceptionable in every way, is a novelty in these latter days, and ought to have a great run.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1859,
And every night till further notice, will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent distribution of characters:
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service.........Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier.........H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward.........G. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop.....C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service.........Levick
Harry, a courier.........Jeffries
Richard } servants to Sir Walter ....Henry
Robert } ....Evans
James } ....Munecett
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn.........Miss Macarthy
Maud.........Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott.........Laura Keene
To conclude with the SELECTIONS from the celebrated musical farce of
JENNY LIND,
In which Messrs F. A. Vincent and Henry, and Miss Macarthy will appear.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven.

The extraordinary excitement existing in the minds of the community of the metropolis and the whole country is, it may be said, unexampled and unprecedented in the annals of the science of aeronautics. More than thirty five thousand people have attended the exhibition during the past six days, expressing themselves highly delighted with what they saw and heard. Prof. Lowe is ready at all times to explain the different parts of the paraphernalia of his great aerial ship,
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
and nothing can equal the tout ensemble of the balloon fixtures. There is the great Balloon itself, unfolding its vast proportions, as the gas enters its immense confines. Here is the caloric engine, the cooking-stove, the magnificent Francis life-boat, which is to be attached to the car, the large basket, or room for the aeronauts, Professor Lowe's [illegible], [illegible] blankets, and life-preserving suit, &c., &c. &c., &c.

Admission, 25c. Admission, 25c.		Admission, 25c. Admission, 25c.

—The entire exhibition will be kept open for a few days longer, to give all an opportunity of seeing and contemplating this gigantic and magnificent enterprise. It will be open every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

from	From	from
9 A.M.	9 A M	9 A.M.
till	till	till
5 P. M.	5 P M	5 P. M.
from	from	from
9 A.M.	9 A M	9 A.M.
till	till	till
5 P. M.	5 P M	5 P M

Due notice will be given of the day of ascension, which will positively not be deferred any longer than the period necessary to receive the immense supply of gas required. Admission to the whole exhibition, 25 cents. 25 cents. 25 cents. 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS WILL BE ILLUMINATED, and a GRAND CONCERT given by DODWORTH'S BAND, every pleasant evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock, until further notice, to enable those of our citizens who are unable during the day to witness the greatest achievement of modern science,
PROF. LOWE'S
MAMMOTH AERIEL SHIP,
"CITY OF NEW-YORK."
Admission.........25 cents.
A special police force has been detailed to preserve order.

EXTRA ATTRACTION AT CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS.
PROF. LOWE will
MAKE AN ASCENSION
From the Crystal Palace Grounds,
IN HIS BEAUTIFUL BALLOON PIONEER,
On SATURDAY NEXT, 12th inst., at 4 P. M.,
for the purpose of making
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
preparatory to his
GRAND TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE,
(next week,)
In His Mammoth Aerial Ship,
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—Tickets purchased for the Trial Trip of the BALLOON PIONEER will remain good for the day of ascension thereof, should the day stated be unpropitious.
THE MAMMOTH AERIAL SHIP
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
With all its
BEAUTIFUL PARAPHERNALIA,
will be on exhibition as usual.
Admission.........25 cents

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT AND THRILLING
EXCITEMENT
created by the first performance at this Theatre of
THE WRECK ASHORE.
It will be acted
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
Second time,
THE WRECK ASHORE.
New Scenery, New and Appropriate Costumes, Dances, &c. Music by
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Miles Bertram, squire of Moatley.........Mr. Dyott
Capt. Grampus, a smuggler.........Mr. Lester Wallack
Marmaduke Magog, a village constable.........Mr. Blake
Jemmy Starling, a farmer's boy.........Mr. Walcot
Walter Barnard, a young farmer.........Mr. Floyd
Farm Servants...Messrs. Baker, Hill, Brown, and Dexter
Blackadder, mate of Bertram's vessel.........Mr. Young
Pirates.........Messrs. Oliver, C. Parsloe, and Hurley
Alice, dairy maid on Dame Barnard's farm...Mrs. Hoey
Bella, her sister.........Miss Gannon
Dame Barnard.........Mrs. Walcot
Lucy.........Miss Carman
Mrs. Starling.........Miss Pyne
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—WINTER.
SCENE 1.—Exterior of Dame Barnard's Farm in Essex after a Snow Storm.
SCENE 2.—An Apartment in Moatly Manor.
SCENE 3.—Rustic Landscape near the Farm.
SCENE 4.—View of the Marshes near the River on the Essex Coast.
ACT II.—LAPSE OF FIVE YEARS.
SCENE 1.—Woodland View near the Village.
SCENE 2.—Wood near the Marshes.
SCENE 3.—Interior of Alice's Cottage.
ACT III.
SCENE 1.—Sea View on the Coast of Essex.
SCENE 2.—Interior of Alice's Cottage.
SCENE 3.—Rustic View, near the Village.
SCENE 4.—Hall in Moatley Manor.
The entertainments to conclude with the laughable farce called
TO PARIS AND BACK.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

[illegible]
[illegible] THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 11, at [illegible] o'clock,
[illegible]
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
with the magnificent mise en scene and immense ensemble and perfect cast, including
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
The immense Chorus and Orchestra, &c.
Seats may be had throughout the day at the regular ticket offices—the box-office of the Academy of Music, Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st., No. 2 Astor-House, one door above Vesey-st., and at Hall & Son's and Breusing's music stores, and at the door on the evening of the performance.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
The Directors in returning their thanks to the patrons of the Matinee for their liberal attendance, have the honor to announce that in order to afford the ladies of the City of New-York and its vicinity an opportunity to witness the splendid effects, mise en scene and ensemble of the new Opera, they have selected for next Saturday's Matinee
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
which will be given in exactly the same style of magnificence as in the evening, including all the artists, the entire and immense chorus and orchestra.
Price of admission as usual.
TO THE PATRONS OF THE MATINEE.
The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.
The Matinee will commence at 1 precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at
FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
NOTICE.—The Academy of Music having been let for the grand Charity Fair, the season will close at the end of the present month. To enable the Directors to fulfil their promises to the public, several extra performances will have to be given in addition to the regular Opera nights. THE SICILIAN VESPERS will be withdrawn to make room for the
Debut of Mme. ALBERTINI,
which will be followed by Mozart's famous opera of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
The season will conclude with the revival of
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with an extraordinary cast.
On Tuesday, first appearance in America of
MME. ALBERTINI,
Principal dramatic Prima Donna from the first Italian Opera houses. On the same evening, third appearance in America of the great Tenor,
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE.
The season unavoidably closes at the end of the present month.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE VESPERS MATINEE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
The Directors, in returning their thanks to the patrons of the Matinee for their liberal attendance, have the honor to announce that in order to afford the ladies of the City of New-York and its vicinity an opportunity to witness the splendid effects, mise en scene and ensemble of the new Opera, they have selected for next Saturday's Matinee
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
which will be given in exactly the same style of magnificence as in the evening, including all the artists, the entire and immense chorus and orchestra.
Price of admission as usual.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will be given at the Matinee
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By Signor Hannibal W. Calyo, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the Thirteenth Century, have been made in Paris by Monsieur Le Roy, costumier of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumier from the principal theatres in Italy, Signora Bazzani and Abiatti.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
The Princess Elena.........Mme. Colson
Arrigo.........Sig. Brignoli
The Governor of Meaforte.........Sig. Ferri
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators.........Sig. Junca
SECONDARY CHARACTERS
By Madame Morra, Signora Muller, Rubio, Quinto, Ximines, Crouza, Fendi, &c.
To give due effect to the numerous double choruses, (French and Sicilian,) the regular chorus has been increased to
EIGHTY SINGERS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will comprise
SIXTY-FOUR PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
SIGNOR MUZIO.
Harpist.........Mr. Aptommas
THE TARANTELLE BY THE CORPS DE BALLET
has been composed by M. DENSTAEDT.
THE MISE EN SCENE OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS
Has been perfected under the direct superintendence of B. Ull'man, who for that purpose has visited the principal European Opera Houses, and M. Dubreuil.
TO THE PATRONS OF THE MATINEE.
The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.
The Matinee will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12 o'clock. The performances will conclude at
4 o'clock P. M.
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
NOTICE.—The Academy of Music having been let for the grand Charity Fair, the season will close at the end of the present month. To enable the Directors to fulfil their promises to the public, several extra performances will have to be given in addition to the regular opera nights. THE SICILIAN VESPERS will be withdrawn to make room for the
DEBUT OF MADAME ALBERTINI,
Which will be followed by Mozart's famous opera of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
The season will conclude with the revival of
THE HUGUENOTS,
Which will be given with an extraordinary cast.
On Tuesday, first appearance in America of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal dramatic Prima Donna from the first Italian Opera-houses. On the same evening, third appearance in America of the great Tenor,
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE.
The season unavoidably closes at the end of the present month.

THE SICILIENNE VESPERS.—NOTICE.—All of the vocal gems from VERDI'S new opera, just published and for sale by
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.
Copies of the above, or any music, sent by mail, and postage pre-paid on receipt of the market price.

WINTER GARDEN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
AS
SMIKE.
AND
Mr. JEFFERSON
AS
NEWMAN NOGGS.
Mr. JOHNSTON as Squeers.
Mr. PEARSON as John Browdie.
Mrs. BLAKE as Mrs. Squeers.
Mrs. Allen as Mme. Mantilini.
Mr. Stoddart as Ralph.
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND as the Specimen Boy and Scaley.
Mr. HARRISON as Nicholas, and
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as Mantilini.
N. B.—The success which attended the production of "Dot," or scenes from "The Cricket on the Hearth," induces the Management of the Winter Garden to produce another illustration from the same graphic author. The well-known types of character in "Nicholas Nickleby" have perhaps never fallen into hands of artists more admirably fitted to them than those who constitute the group sustaining the dramatic picture this evening.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Charles Dickens' Story of
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
OR,
SCENES FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Newly dramatized by, and produced under the direction of,
Mr. D. BOURCICAULT.
To commence at 7½. Box office open from 8 to 6.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SECOND WEEK.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION EVER WITNESSED.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1859,
And every evening during the week.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Geo. Christy.........Stage Manager.
R. M. Hooly.........Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell.........Musical Director
NEW SONG, NEW ACTS.
NEW FEATURES EVERY EVENING.
Concluding with George Christy's Ethiopian operatic burletta, called
BLACK BLUNDERS.
George Christy in his original character of Julius Crow.
Other characters by the Company.
For particulars see programmes. Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1859,
The performance will commence with the moral Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
Uncle Tom, with original song.........Mr. J. W. Lingard
St. Clair, with original song.........Mr. G. C. Howard
Phineas Fletcher.........Mr. G. L. Fox
Eva, with original song.........Little Cordelia Howard
Topsy, with original song.........Mrs. G. C. Howard
Eliza Harris.........Mrs. S. W. G. Jones
Cassy.........Miss Cordelia Cappell
Dance.........Miss Minnie Jackson.
Concluding with the Musical Farce of
NO; OR THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 12 Novembre, 1859,
PREMIERE REPRESENTATION.
SPECTACLE A LA COUR.
Comedie Vaudeville du gymnase en 2 actes.
Mlle. L. Chevalier, remplira le rôle de.........Colombe.
Les autres rôles par Messrs. Loiret, Edgard, Barry, Taliot, Bertrand.
Première representation, QUAND L'AMOUR S'EN VA. Joué par Mlle. Chevalier, Mm. Adolphe, Juignet, Mr. Alphonse, and Taliot.
LE VIEUX BRACONNIER PAR JUIGNET.
Ordre du spectacle—Quand L'Amour; 2d, Le Vieux; 3d, Le Spectacle.
This Theatre to rent for every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS
OF
THE WRECK ASHORE.
It will be repeated TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway.
TOUR OF ITALY.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 P. M., EVENING 7¾. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

[illegible]
BRANTS [illegible]
Nos. 718 and [illegible]
[illegible]
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
MR. AND MRS. [illegible]
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS
Acknowledged by the public Press to be the most pleasing, elegant and amusing entertainment in America.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7¾ o'clock.
The popular Operatic Proverb
NEVER DESPAIR,
In which Mrs. Drayton sings "[illegible]"
LOVE'S LABOR LOST.
NINE characters by Mr. and Mrs. H. Drayton.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, and [illegible]
CUT DIAMOND, in which Mr. Henri Drayton will give the highly popular song, "THE CELLARER." [illegible] may be secured [illegible] of tickets to the [illegible] from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats (numbered and secured) 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents. NO FREE LIST. The entertainment to commence each night at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 561 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
To conclude with the
MASKED BALL.
Unfortunate door-keeper.........[illegible]
Tickets 25 cents; commence at [illegible] o'clock.

WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,
BY BRIAN POWING,
At Goupil's New Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Rearrangement of the
FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXHIBITION.
LAST WEEK of
PAGE'S "VENUS,"
Admission 25 cents. ROBT. CROFTS, Manager.

MR. SAM COWELL,
The Great Comic Vocalist,
Will appear soon in his
Elegant and Entertaining
Drawing-room Concerts.

"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
SONNTAG'S GREAT PICTURE.
DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

W. L. SONNTAG'S PICTURE,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
(Another triumphant success of American art,) is now added to the well-known collection of paintings at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

SONNTAG'S PICTURE,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
On view at
DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the [illegible] establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. [illegible] [illegible] opposite Wooster-st. Open until [illegible] P. M.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS.
Two grand pictures by that world-renowned artist, with her portrait painted by herself and Dubufe, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK OF Mr. T. HADAWAY, the celebrated Museum Comedian and great public favorite. FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST, Le Clair, Mr. T. Hadaway. After which DANCING. To conclude with THE RIVAL PAGES. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE RIVAL PAGES, dancing and the farce of MARRIED AND BURIED. A full length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his [illegible], the [illegible] GIANT, 7½ feet high, and 22 years of age, &c., are among the curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet 13 extra.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP, with his celebrated company of thirty ladies and gentlemen, from Massachusetts, will give two Grand Concerts, with grand orchestra, in the costumes of 100 years ago, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 12. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at [illegible]; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, grand daylight reception.

RARE ANIMALS FROM AFRICA.—[illegible] collection of rare animals from Africa is now on exhibition at No. 655 Broadway. Among them are several specimens of the famous and ferocious Gorilla, the largest and most powerful of Apes, with their entire skeletons. Also, Chimpanzees and other [illegible] animals of the same family, with a Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, Antelopes and other animals, birds, &c., all of rare kinds; with a collection of household and warlike implements, manufacture, &c. These articles have been the fruit of four years spent in the equatorial regions of Western Africa by Mr. Paul B. DuChaillu. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children [illegible] cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. [illegible]

LECTURES.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURES.
Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture on INDIA,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.
Subject—The Brahminic Priesthood—Caste—Description of a Visit to a Temple occurring more than one acre of ground—Mode of Worship.
Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, 75 cents; ladies, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The Corporators of "Kane Monument Association" take pleasure in announcing that the opening Address to their course of Lectures will be delivered by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENING of Nov. 22, inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.
The services of the following distinguished lecturers have been engaged:
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
R. L. HOSMER, Esq., &c.
Tickets for the Course (10 Lectures), admitting lady and gentleman, $3. Single tickets for the Course, $2, and can be obtained at the Music-store of Wm. Hall & Son, at the office of Thompson & Brothers, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or either of the corporators.
JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
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MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
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SPORTING.

ALWAYS ON HAND—FIFTY DOGS OF ALL the choicest breeds, both for sale and [illegible]. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No cure, no charge. Gardner's Mange Cure, 37½ cents per bottle. Cure for distemper, fits, canker, worms and fleas. Dogs boarded and trained. Dogs sold on commission. Dogs cropped and trimmed in the neatest manner. Address H. GARDNER, No. 20 Beekman-st., basement, N. Y.
CHALLENGE TO ALL NATIONS—For the largest and handsomest Newfoundland and St. Bernard breed of dogs. Two pups, four months old, jet-black, weigh [illegible] apiece.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. DOORKEM, Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STYSON, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and eighty five dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, [illegible], besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1859.
E. A. DOOLITTLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n11-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
B. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Coolidge, No. 319 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 25, 1859.
MICHAEL TERAGE, Executor.
my26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 38 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.
DANIEL O'CONNOR, Executor.
s8-law6mF*

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY.

Addresses at the Cooper Institute by Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., Hon. Judge Daly, Dr. [illegible] Wiesner, &c.—Festival at the Academy of Music.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The countrymen of SCHILLER were even more enthusiastic in the City yesterday than on the previous day, and business among them seemed to be generally laid aside. The first public proceedings in [illegible] commenced at 1 P. M. in the great [illegible] the Cooper Institute, which was comfortably [illegible] with a most respectable [illegible] audience, among whom there was a [illegible] Americans. The stage or platform [illegible] decorated, and in quite a novel manner. At the rear, in the centre, was a full-length [illegible] painting of SCHILLER, framed in a border of [illegible] and immortelles, most tastefully interwoven. On each side of this picture—the whole forming a semi-circle—were busts of German and English poets standing on high pedestals, [illegible] by embowering orange trees, thick with golden fruit, through which and through the bright green glistening leaves, the pure white busts and pedestals shone forth with a dazzling effect. In front, on the edge of the platform, were other busts, of HOMER and DANTE, rising amid other orange trees, [illegible] of myrtle and large flowering shrubs, gay with many hues. Before the two pillars nearest the centre of the stage were noble statues, [illegible] in height, of Melpomene and Thalia. Before each of the four pillars was a large shield bearing a suitable device, while from the ceiling, suspended between the two pillars, was a large circular painting representing the Genius of Liberty. Festoons of flowers and evergreens dangled in profusion from pillar to pillar, the tout ensemble having a splendid effect, with a little of the Arabian Nights about it. A fine band ([illegible]) was in attendance, and played from time to time both plaintive and stirring airs.

The President of the Schiller Society, Dr. WILLIAM [illegible], delivered the opening address in German, after which letters apologetic for non-attendance were read in German and English from various invited parties, those in English being from the President of the United States, Gov. MORGAN and WASHINGTON IRVING. Press of business prevented the two former from attending. The precarious state of his health was the reason assigned by the latter. But he was with them in spirit, honoring SCHILLER as one of the world's great poets and master minds.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ then addressed the audience at considerable length in German. He made special reference to SCHILLER's devotion to Freedom, to the unselfishness of his dedication to all the highest interests of the race, to the purity of his life, and the nobility of his example. The speaker was frequently and loudly applauded.

The President next introduced WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who, after the applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke as follows:

Mr. BRYANT said:

I am sensible that, after the eloquent words which have been just uttered by the countryman of the great poet whose birth we commemorate, and uttered in the noble language in which he wrote, I can say little that will interest this assembly. My own shortcomings, however, will be more than made up by the gentleman who, I understand, is to speak after me, and I therefore engage that I will not attempt to hold your attention long.

It might seem a presumptuous if not an absurd proceeding for an American to speak of the literary character of SCHILLER in the presence of Germans, who are familiar with all that he has written to a degree which cannot be expected of us, and by whom the spirit of his writings, to the minutest particular, must be far more easily, and, we may therefore suppose, should be more thoroughly apprehended. Yet, let me be allowed to say that the name of SCHILLER, more than that of any other poet of his country, and for the very reason that he was a great tragic poet, belongs, not to the literature of Germany alone, but to the literature of the world. The Germans themselves have taught us this truth in relation to the tragic poets. In no part of the world is our SHAKESPEARE more devoutly studied than in Germany; nowhere are his writings made the subject of profounder criticism, and the German versions of his dramas are absolute marvels of skillful translation.

We may therefore well say to the countrymen of SCHILLER: "SCHILLER is yours, but he is ours also. It was your country that gave him birth, but the people of all nations have made him their countryman by adoption. The influence of his genius have long since overflowed the limits within which his mother tongue is spoken, and have colored the dramatic literature of the whole world. In some shape or other, with abatements, doubtless, from their original splendor and beauty, but still glorious and still powerful over the minds of men, his dramas have become the common property of mankind. His personages walk our stage, and, in the familiar speech of our firesides utter the sentiments which he put into their mouths. We tremble alternately with fear and hope; we are moved to tears of admiration, we are melted to tears of pity; it is SCHILLER who touches the master chord to which our hearts answer. He compels us to a painful sympathy with his 'Robber Chief;' he makes us parties to the grand conspiracy of Fiesco, and willing lieges of Fiesco's gentle consort Leonora; we sorrow with him for the young, magnanimous, generous, unfortunate Don Carlos, and grieve scarcely less for the guileless and angelic Elizabeth; he dazzles us with the splendid ambition and awes us with the majestic fall of Wallenstein; he forces us to weep for MARY STUART and for the Maid of Orleans; he thrills us with wonder and delight at the glorious and successful revolt of WILLIAM TELL. Suffer us, then, to take part in the honors you pay to his memory, to shower the violets of Spring upon his sepulchre, and twine it with the leaves and plants that wither not in the frost of Winter."

We of this country, too, must honor SCHILLER as the poet of freedom. He was one of those who could agree with COWPER in saying that, if he could worship aught visible to the human eye or shaped by the human fancy, he would rear an altar to Liberty, and bring to it, at the beginning and close of every day, his offering of praise. SCHILLER began to write when our country was warring with Great Britain for its independence, and his genius attained the maturity of his manhood just as we had made peace with our powerful adversary and stood upon the earth a full-grown nation. It was then that the poet was composing his noble drama of "Don Carlos," in which the Marquis of Posa is introduced as laying down to the tyrant, PHILIP of Spain, the great law of Freedom. In the drama of "The Robbers," written in SCHILLER's youth, we are sensible of a fiery, vehement, destructive impatience with society, on account of the abuses which it permits; an enthusiasm of reform, almost without plan or object; but in his works composed afterwards we find the true philosophy of reform calmly and clearly stated. The Marquis of Posa, in an interview with Philip, tells him, at the peril of his life, truths which he never heard before, exhorts him to lay the foundations of his power in the happiness and affections of his people, by observing the democratic precept that no tie should fetter the citizen save respect for the rights of his brethren, as perfect and as sacred as his own, and prophesies the approaching advent of freedom, which, unfortunately, we are looking for still—that universal Spring which should yet make young the nations of the earth.

Yet was SCHILLER no mad innovator. He saw that society required to be pruned, but did not desire that it should be uprooted—he would have it reformed, but not laid waste. What was ancient in its usages and ordinances, and therefore endeared to many, he would, where it was possible, improve and adapt to the present wants of mankind. I remember a passage in which his respect for those devices of form and usage by which the men of a past age sought to curb and restrain the powers of their rulers, is beautifully illustrated. I quote from the magnificent translation of his "Wallenstein," made by COLERIDGE. Let me say here that I know of no English translation of a poem of any length which, a few passages excepted, so perfectly reproduces the original as this, and that if the same hand had given us in our language the other dramas of this author, we should have had an English Schiller worthy to be placed by the side of the German. "My son," says Octavio Piccolomini, addressing the youthful warrior, Max:

> "My son, of those old narrow ordinances
> Let us not hold too lightly. They are weights
> Of priceless value, which oppressed mankind
> Tied to the volatile will of the oppressor.
> For always formidable was the league
> And partnership of free power with free will."

And then, remarking that what slays and destroys goes directly to its mark, like the thunderbolt and the cannon ball, shattering everything that lies in their way, he claims a beneficent circuitousness for those ancient ordinances which make so much of the machinery of society.

> "My son, the road the human being travels,
> That on which Blessing comes and goes, doth follow
> The river's path, the valley's playful windings,
> Curves round the corn-field and the hill of vines,
> Honoring the holy bounds of property,
> And thus, secure, though late, leads to its end."

SCHILLER perceived the great truth that old laws, if not watched, slide readily into abuses, and knew that constant revision and renovation are the necessary conditions of free political society; but he would have the revision made without forgetting that the men of the present day are of the same blood with those who lived before them. He would have the new garments fitted to the figure that must wear them, such as nature and circumstances have made it, even to its disproportions. He would have the old pass into the new by gradations which should avoid violence, and its concomitants, confusion and misery.

The last great dramatic work of SCHILLER—and whether it be not the grandest production of his genius I leave to others to judge—is founded on the most remarkable and beneficent political revolution which, previous to our own, the world had seen—an event, the glory of which belongs solely to the Teutonic race—that ancient vindication of the great right of nationality and independent government, the revolt of Switzerland against the domination of Austria, which gave birth to a Republic now venerable with the antiquity of five hundred years. He took a silent page from history, and, animating the personages of whom it speaks with the fiery life of his own spirit, and endowing them with his own superhuman eloquence, he formed it into a living protest against foreign domination, which yet rings throughout the world. Wherever there are generous hearts, wherever there are men who hold in reverence the rights of their fellow-men, wherever the love of country and the love of mankind coexist, SCHILLER's drama of "William Tell" stirs the blood like the sound of a trumpet.

It is not my purpose to dwell on the eminent literary qualities which make so large a part of the greatness of SCHILLER, and which have been more ably set forth by others than they can be by me. It is not for me to analyze his excellencies as a dramatic poet; I will not speak of his beautiful and flowing lyrics, the despair of translators; I will say nothing of his noble histories, written like his dramas for all mankind—for it was his maxim, that he who wrote for one nation wrote for too narrow an audience. [illegible] than the [illegible] and noble-minded [illegible] too [illegible] a task of such [illegible] [illegible] magnitude. Let me close with observing that there is yet one other respect in which, as a member of the great world of letters, SCHILLER is entitled to the veneration of mankind.

He was an earnest and a sincere truth-loving man whose moral nature revolted at every form of deceit—a noble example of what his countrymen mean when they claim the virtue of sincerity for the German race. He held, with AKENSIDE, that

> "——Truth and Good are one,
> And Beauty dwells in them."

that on the ascertainment and diffusion of truth the welfare of mankind largely depends; and that only mischief and misery can spring from delusions and prejudices, however enshrined in the respect of the world, and made venerable by the lapse of years. The office of him who labored in the field of letters, he thought, was to make mankind better and happier, by illustrating and enforcing the relations and duties of justice, beneficence, and brotherhood, by which men are bound to each other, and he never forgot this in anything which he wrote. Immortal honor to him whose vast powers were employed to so worthy a purpose, and may the next hundredth anniversary of his birth be celebrated with even a warmer enthusiasm than this.

Mr. BRYANT retired amid enthusiastic cheers, and the band played a spirited air, after which,

Dr. ADOLPH WIESNER spoke for nearly an hour in German. The audience were soon enraptured with him, and at times could scarcely keep their seats. At his close, the President introduced

Hon. Judge C. P. DALY, who said: The question of of the grave-digger in "Hamlet," "Who builds stronger than the mason or the carpenter?" might be answered with perfect propriety and truth, the Poet; for it is a singular circumstance that nothing which has proceeded from the agency of man has been so lasting and imperishable as the productions of the greatest poets. The Pyramids, the most ancient of monuments, still stand, though the Arab has scattered the treasures they were meant to cover; but the works of the greatest poets have withstood the mutations of time and all other destroying influences. We turn from the ruins of Hindostan and find still alive the Vedas or sacred hymns of those mysterious people, who existed thousands of years ago. From a mystic age HOMER had come down to us, and though confusion had grown up around him, and even his name and identity were questioned, not a line of the Iliad was lost. So with the Æneid of VIRGIL and the poems of HORACE. Of all man's productions most entitled to the epithet of immortal was the work of the poet. If, then, this perpetuity has hitherto been the case, with the great poems yet given to the world, we may assume that it will still be the case in the future. The grandeur of this thought enables us to feel how great the benefit which is conferred on the world by the birth of a great poet. What record of the vast civilization of the Carthagenians would have been preserved but for the poems of their conquerors? But for these we should be ignorant of their history and fate. If this, then, be the result to any nation of the advent of a great national poet, well may Germany rejoice in the possession of FREDERIC SCHILLER. The speaker said he felt reluctant, as Mr. BRYANT had felt, to say anything to an audience of Germans concerning such a poet, and all he would say would be briefly to record the impressions and feelings with which one trained in English literature might regard him. It seemed to him (the speaker) that SCHILLER's chief merit was, that he touched the hearts and carried with him the earnest sympathies of all the people. He, only, is a great poet to whom the chords of all humanity respond, and who touches the emotions of every breast. CARLYLE had said that a great poet could be great in anything; that SHAKESPEARE, if he had so turned his attention might have been a great theologian, a great lawyer, or a great statesman. SCHILLER nearly proved the truth of this, for he nearly came up to it, being not only a great poet, but a great historian, novelist, metaphysician and critic. There was a rare union in him of the creative and critical. One is supposed to destroy the other, and SCHILLER himself thought that after he became a critic, he had lost the glow and vigor of his earlier years. But in that he was mistaken, for Wallenstein, the Maid of Orleans, and his glorious William Tell were produced afterwards. The speaker thought the lyrics of SCHILLER were, after all, his best works, unparalleled as they were by those of any other poet with whom he was acquainted. SCHILLER is readily comprehended, because he is free from mysticism, and, therefore, more thoroughly reaches the heart. He is full, throughout, of fidelity and manly earnestness. I know not, proceeded Judge DALY, any poet who has so well expounded how the sober reality of life, with all its cares and duties, may be united with the fullest indulgence of all the imagination of our nature. There was another quality in which SCHILLER came up to the requirements of a great poet. When we are charmed with the works of a man of genius, we expect that his own life will correspond with his teaching. In a religious teacher, for instance, we expect to find all the purity of soul, magnanimity of action, righteousness and goodness which naturally should flow from his instructions. So with the poet, though it only occurs with the greatest of them, for we too often find them the most erring of men, often inspiring our pity, and sometimes our contempt. SCHILLER's career commenced with a revolt against society, on account of its abuses, in The Robbers, yet so great was the moral harmony in the nature of this man, that he became one of the expounders of the law. The year of his birth gave birth to another national poet—ROBERT BURNS; but what a contrast was between their lives. BURNS had a high sense of independence, like SCHILLER, but his life was such that it must be quietly passed over by his biographers, and even the result of his death concealed, as the result of his vices. There was another great national poet, BERANGER, but his life, also, would bear no comparison with SCHILLER's. The latter never lost sight of his mission, and his life was as much a poem as any poem he has written. He was ever laboring to impart to others the knowledge of the Good, the Beautiful, the True. When the period approached in which he was to withdraw from earth, in the language of our great national poet, who has come here to-day to pay his homage to his great predecessor—in the language of Mr. BRYANT:

> ——"when his summons came to join
> Th' innumerable caravan which moves
> To that mysterious realm where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> He went not like the quarry-slave, at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approached the grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Judge DALY retired amid a storm of applause.

The name of the successful competitor for the prize poem for the occasion, for which a gold medal had been offered by the Schiller Society of this City, was then given to the audience, and the poem read. The name of the fortunate candidate is REINHOLD SOLGER. The medal, which is about the size of a Spanish silver dollar, but considerably thicker, of solid gold, bears on the obverse a fine bas-relief bust of SCHILLER, with the inscription, "Friedrich Von Schiller," and on the reverse, surrounded by a circle of bay and oak leaves, "Zur 100 Jahrigen feier von Schiller's Geburtstag. New-York, am 10 November, 1859."

In the midst of a stirring grand march by the band, the audience quitted the building.

SCHILLER FESTIVITIES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening by an audience, among whom there were almost as many Americans as Germans, to witness the grand ceremonies intended to do further honor to SCHILLER's memory. The orchestra was under the direction of CARL BERGMANN. After BEETHOVEN's overture to "Egmont" had been performed, a fine bust of SCHILLER, placed on a pedestal on the stage, surrounded by ladies and children in picturesque groups, was crowned. Besides this bust, the stage was decorated with a statue of SCHILLER, size of life, and with the busts of WIELAND, HOMER, SHAKESPEARE, HERDER, LESSING, EURIPIDES, GOETHE, KANT and LUTHER. The German and American flags were displayed, and floral and evergreen decorations made the spectacle a very lively one. The prize poem of the afternoon at the Cooper Institute was then read by FRAULEIN GRAHN. After the "Bridal Procession" from "Lohengrin," by the orchestra, a series of living statues from SCHILLER's plays commenced. The first was from "The Robbers," representing the moment when Moor calls upon his band to deliver him up, as they are surrounded by their prisoners, and has his hand tied to a tree. The next represented Moor's band swearing to die with him. They fight their way through and escape.

The next representations were from "Fiesco," the first showing Julia, the niece of the Doge of Genoa, lying at the feet of Fiesco, imploring his love for her, the latter having feigned love for her in order to lull her uncle into security, against whom he had been trying to get up a conspiracy. This tableau changed to Fiesco securing his wife, who had been almost broken-hearted by his infidelity, the triumph of seeing her rival disgraced and thrust aside by himself.

Another tableau was from "Mary Stuart," when that poor Queen is bidding farewell to her friends and servants.

After an overture by SCHNEIDER, performed by the orchestra, the first part of "Wallenstein," entitled "Wallenstein's Camp," in one act, was performed by the artists of the Stadt Theatre, the choruses being greatly augmented by members of the German singing societies. This work, not being included in COLERIDGE's translation of "Wallenstein," is less known to the mere English reader than the second and third parts of the noble trilogy. Its performance, last night, gave great satisfaction to all who understood it, which was more than three-fourths of the audience.

Other living statues followed. From the "Maid of Orleans," representing her in the din of battle, the standard in her hand, followed by French knights and troops. From "Don Carlos," showing him standing by the corpse of the Marquis Posa, receiving the King and suite. From the poem of "The Diver," representing the reappearance of the diver, borne up by the waves, with the goblet in his right hand; the King, King's daughter, ladies of the Court, knights and pages, standing on the brink of the precipice. A tableau from "William Tell" was very fine. It represented Gessler, struck by Tell's arrow, lying upon the ground, a mother holding up her child to show him the death of the tyrant, while Tell, leaning on his cross-bow, stood upon a rock. The last was a grand final tableau, in which all the principal characters of Schiller's dramas appeared. After a grand choral by the orchestra, followed by an overture, the delighted audience, who throughout the evening had manifested their enthusiasm by rapturous applause, withdrew to their homes. And thus terminated the second day of the Schiller Centenary Festival.

THE CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Many thanks for your kind invitation, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, to unite with my German fellow-citizens of Philadelphia "at their approaching celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of SCHILLER's birth." Would that I could attend. The occasion is one after my own heart. I deeply regret that important and pressing public engagements forbid the enjoyment of this privilege [illegible].

[illegible] the young for his country; but yet, in the [illegible] of his fame and his usefulness. He was, as you truly say, the beloved poet of the German nation, and well does he deserve this endearing distinction. His genius has done honor, not only to his father-land, but to humanity. There is grandeur in the idea that WILLIAM TELL is the subject of SCHILLER's last and best tragedy, and that the great poet should thus forever have identified himself with the cause of Helvetia's liberty and independence.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

F. A. [illegible], Esq.

KANSAS.

Running off and Rescue of Slaves in Missouri.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

An interesting incident has recently occurred near Independence, Mo., that has not yet found its way into "the papers," in Kansas or anywhere else. There was living with a very respectable slaveholder, a family of negroes, five in number. The head of the slave family had ascertained that they would probably soon be sold and taken South. He wrote to certain parties in the Territory, stating his danger, his desire to be spared the fate of a Mississippi chattel, and offering $500 to be placed in a land where "slaves could not breathe."

He had been more fortunate than most slaves, or he could not redeem such an offer, but, in fact, he was worth about $2,000 that he called his own. His obligation was, therefore, good for the amount.

Money hereabouts is not easily earned in these days and such an offer would be a great temptation, especially to men of easy political virtue. It was pondered over some weeks, and when the vision of sudden gain had nearly won the victory, the peal from Harper's Ferry broke upon them. The spectre of sixteen insurrectionists who had foolishly thrown away their lives, was sufficient to stay the Missouri march for a season. But another letter, more imploring than those preceding it, was received, and delay was no longer possible.

A small company from Central Kansas started on the precarious mission. They arrived at the mansion of the slaveholder early in the evening. They entered, and found a very interesting scene transpiring. A Southern planter was present, who had just arrived to purchase negroes, and after some further parleying, a bargain was completed at $3,500 for the family of five. The Kansas boys looked a little wild about this time, and the retrospection of Harper's Ferry was again within their vision. They saw that there was more to encounter than they had anticipated. They must take bold, desperate steps, or return discomfited. The latter was not congenial to the majority, nor in keeping with their experience.

The planter had the gold upon his person, and proceeded to count out the $3,500, when the party seized him, bound him fast to his chair, and took such other steps as would secure their own safety from exposure or pursuit. The planter had brought with him several extra mules to transport the negroes. These the party took for the negroes also, and soon they were all under rapid headway out of the State. What has since transpired with them is not so well known, except that they are hastening onward, "all safe," and ere this must be in that Abolition State, called Iowa.

One very singular fact in the transaction is, that the $3,500 was not disturbed in the least. That will all go to prove that not robbery, but emancipation was their mission. It was a daring feat, that but few could accomplish. It was more so at this particular time, when every stranger in Western Missouri is watched with a suspicious eye, and every neighbor is on the alert to prevent just what has been accomplished.

Although, in the general sense, any interference with Slavery in the States should not be tolerated, as a Kansas man who has seen all "the sights" from the beginning, I believe that such emancipation scenes will occur often in Western Missouri, until the last shackle will fall within her dominions. It is not usual that slaves are assisted or advised with in Missouri. They usually come to their Kansas friends voluntarily, when they are fed and sent along the well-beaten track that is already securing a national reputation. Nineteen-twentieths of all that escape do it thus voluntarily, but Democratic editors charge all upon nigger-stealers. A slave has recently come into our city unaided and asks for a shelter. To-day the master was here in search of him. The slave saw him, but would not allow the pleasure to be reciprocated. To-night the negro is non est.

RANDOLPH.

KANSAS ELECTION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The returns from the interior come in slowly. Leavenworth and Atchison Counties give Democratic majorities. Douglas, Wyandotte, Shawnee and Jefferson Counties are reported to have given Republican majorities. The Counties yet to be heard from gave large majorities for the Free State Constitution, which fact renders the election of Mr. PARROTT, Republican, to Congress, probable.

THE MAYORALTY.

Letter from a Friend of Fernando Wood.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper of this morning the following paragraph:

"The principal contest will be for Mayor. Ex-Mayor WOOD has already caused it to be understood that he intends to be a candidate, whether nominated by the Democratic Party or not. He is quite certain to have the active support of the whole body of contractors, jobbers in City work, and speculators in political chicanery—and the great mass of the foreign vote, which numbers not far from 35,000. This is a strong array to start with, and will render Mr. WOOD a formidable candidate under any circumstances."

That Ex-Mayor WOOD will have "a strong array to start with" when the contest for the Mayoralty comes on in December, there can be no doubt; but what pray, can be the object or motive of the TIMES in associating his name with "the whole body of contractors, jobbers in City work," &c.? It is a very easy matter to insinuate or make open charges against Mayor WOOD. This has been the policy of his enemies for years—these are the weapons they have used in order to damage his reputation, or effect his overthrow; and it would appear from the above that a similar course is now to be resorted to, though we looked for more fair dealing from the NEW-YORK TIMES.

When all the proofs of corruption or wrong-doing are placed in the hands of an enemy, it is presumed his natural hostility will induce him to use all the facts possessed to the destruction or injury of his victim. At the time Mayor WOOD retired from office, all official papers, all contracts with City jobbers, and all evidences, if any existed, of his connection with "the whole body of contractors, jobbers in City work," &c., passed into the hands of his most vindictive and unrelenting political and even personal enemies.

Investigations were immediately commenced; they were followed up with a zeal and pertinacity worthy of the men who should have had the best interests of the City at heart, and anxious only to expose and punish official roguery wherever discovered. Strange developments were made; evidence of malfeasance of those in office was clear enough. Arrests were made, and some parties we believe, were tried and punished.

But in all these investigations was there ever a scrap of paper, a written line, a word discovered implicating even constructively Mayor WOOD with any of these speculative or roguish operations? Not one—not one.

His worst enemies—and he has those who are vindictive enough, God knows—could not, in all their researches through the archives of the City Hall and elsewhere, find a single document, or a scrip of evidence of any kind or character that showed the slightest connection of Mayor WOOD with any of the transactions referred to. To charge him, then, with the faults, errors, or crimes committed in the Comptroller's office, or any other department over which he had not the least control, is just as unfair and unjust as it would be to charge him with, and hold him responsible for the alleged corruptions of certain officials connected with our markets, and which charges are at this moment undergoing investigation.

A man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Mr. WOOD is, doubtless, subject, like the rest of us, to the natural infirmities of human nature. He is no more perfection than other men, and he is entitled, like other men, to exemption from false charges, and to be dealt with, whether as a politician or a citizen, fairly and justly. This is all, I am sure, he can ask—all that his friends can wish for or demand.

Every one acknowledges EX-MAYOR WOOD's vast executive abilities. He is known to be a man of great force and energy of character. Being one of our largest property holders, he has as great an interest, and must have as great a desire for a good, efficient, and honest City Government as any man among us, and would, I believe, do more, if Mayor of this City, in securing such results than any one that can be named for the post.

While holding to these views, I have no objections to others entertaining different sentiments; but allow me to say that I regret to see the TIMES, a paper which usually treats subjects and men with unusual fairness, departing so far in the paragraph quoted from its usual just and commendable course, and I trust you will allow me this short space to point out this seeming injustice.

Yours, &c., T.

DIVORCE IN INDIANA.—The Howard Co. (Ind.) *Tribune* states that Mr. WM. HOFFMAN, of New-York City, in April, 1857, procured the publication in Kokomo, of notice to his wife, in June obtains a decree of divorce. In October, 1858, Mrs. HOFFMAN filed a complaint, alleging that the divorce had been fraudulently obtained, and demanded that it be annulled, as her husband was a citizen of New-York at the time of his obtaining the decree, and not of Indiana. Judge BUCKLES took this view of the case, and decided Mr. HOFFMAN to be a married man.

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible]

Sathern vs. Keene.—This case, which was set down for the 10th, was called, but as the parties had concluded to enlarge the pleadings, it was postponed again until the 17th. The case is in the Marine Court.

[illegible] to Discharge from Arrest.

David Elston vs. Stephen T. Curran.—The defendant in this case was arrested about six weeks since under an order obtained by the plaintiff, upon a charge of fraudulent conversion of money belonging to the plaintiff, his employer.

It was alleged that the defendant had collected about $700 for his employer, and had neglected and refused to pay it over. The defendant now made affidavit that he was not guilty, as charged; that he expended the money now demanded for the plaintiff, as his agent, and by his direction. Affidavits were also put in showing that the defendant's family, consisting of a wife and three small children (then in Court,) were now in a condition of absolute want and starvation, without clothing or food; that they had disposed of all their furniture and clothing to obtain food, until there was nothing left with which to provide longer. Argument still pending. The wife and children were present and in a poor plight.

John Cook for the motion; Mr. Dimick, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MULLEN, J.

Spies vs. Heath.—Motion for a new trial granted, on payment of the costs of the Court and $10 of the motion.

Atwater vs. Van Blarcom. Ferris vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Hasbrouck vs. Ryan.—Counsel directed to call on the Special Term Clerk.

CHAMBERS—CLERKE, J.—*Oakley vs. Obadiah Newcomb.*—Motion denied.

Jerome vs. Hallett.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

DAVIES, J.—*Cowdrey, Rec., vs. Martine.*—The usual judgment for foreclosure and sale must be entered.

Nash vs. Wetmore.—Order to be entered in this cause on payment of the costs of the former trial, and of all subsequent proceedings therein by the defendants, and the costs of this motion.

Court Calendar—Friday, Nov. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 86, 90, 36, 26, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 79, 37, 88, 89, 36, 86, 93, 7, 47, 13, 80, 163, 164, 5022.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1247, 5641½, 5421, 4763, 5467, 4604, 3654, 3108, 5123, 4024, 5369, 5617, 5417, 5631, 3011, 4454½, 5117, 4871, 931, 5415, 5413, 5296, 5156, 5676, 5691, 6122, 6034, 5065, 6021, 5056, 4863, 5058, 6050, 5690. *Part II.*—Nos. 2666, 4, 2708, 2556, 2661, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2126, 2736, 2740, 2742, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 546, *541, 519, 537, 591, 595, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 617, 621, 628. *Part II.*—Nos. 509½, 100, 566, 514, 478, 526, 446, 496, 262, 550, 486, 545, 194, 568, 570, 572, 452.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1176, 1173, 1076, 1141, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1442, 1444, 697, 1140, 1132. *Part II.*—Nos. 1342, 1267, 1362, 1398, 1428, 1450, 1456, 1459, 1460 to 1464, 1016, 1175.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF BOOK STOCK AND PLATES,

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, and following days, in the rooms of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston. By order of the Assignee.

The whole of their large and valuable stock of Publications and Miscellaneous Books, together with their very valuable Stereotype Plates, amounting to upwards of $200,000.

TERMS—Four and six months' credit.

LEONARD & Co., Auctioneers.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Madeira Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents Piles. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment constitute a Materia Medica in themselves—they are a positive remedy for all internal and external diseases—Scrofula, Cancer, Gout, Rheumatism and Asthma disappear under their joint influence, while Burns, Scalds and Wounds are cured by the Ointment alone.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE SIX CENTS, POST-PAID.—Old Dr. H. JAMES' great work on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., sent to any person on receipt of price, in stamps or silver. Address O. P. BROWN, Publisher, Nos. 32 and 34 John-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 10.

$2,000	U. S. 5s '74	103½	32	Metropolitan B'k	110½
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¼	10	Commonw'th Bk	96½
5,500	Va. St. 6s....s30	94	150	Erie Railroad	7½
11,000	do	94¼	50	Hudson River R	37¾
12,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	Reading R....b30	37½
3,000	do....b15	84½	100	do	37¾
6,000	California St. 7s	84	300	do	38
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	91¼	600	do....s10	38
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs	85½	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R	6¼
1,000	Erie R. C. bs. '62	26	125	Panama Railroad	122½
4,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs	42	50	Illinois Central R	62¾
2,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bs	84¼	50	do....s30	62½
2,000	Harlem R. 1st M	91½	200	do	62¾
3,000	M. C. R. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M. S. Fd. Con. Bs	86½	50	do....b30	62¾
1,000	do	86⅝	50	Galena & Chicago R	73
30	Bank of N. Y	103½	50	do....b10	73
196	Bk. of Commerce	99	200	do....b60	73½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	99¾	600	do	72⅞
10	Del. & Hud. C'l Co	97	21	do	72¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co....s60	71½	200	do....s60	72½
175	do	72½	200	Cleve. & Toledo R	20½
75	do	72¼	100	do....s60	20½
100	do....b10	72¼	400	do....b60	20¾
1050	N. Y. Central R	79⅞	300	do	20¾
10	do	80	100	do	20⅝
350	do....b60	80	100	do....c	20½
50	do....b30	80	100	do....s60	20½
300	do....s30	79¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R	62⅞
500	do....s10	79¾	250	do....b60	63
1200	do	79⅞	450	do....b30	62⅞
700	do....s30	79⅝	100	do....b15	62⅞
100	do....s60	79½	100	do....c	62¾
200	do....b60	79⅞	50	do....s60	62½
			20	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	50

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R....b30	20¾
2,000	California St. 7s	84	200	do....b60	20⅞
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	200	Illinois Cen. R....b30	63
10,000	do....b60	84½	100	do	63
15,000	H. R. R. 3d m....b60	80	100	do....b30	63½
35	Metropolitan Bk	110½	100	do....b30	63½
50	do	110½	200	do....b30	63½
135	St. Nicholas Bk	95	5	Cleve. C. & C. R	91½
50	Pacific M. S. Co	72	100	Gal. & Chi. R....s60	72¾
425	N. Y. Cen. R	79⅞	100	do	73
50	Hud. Riv. R	37½	100	do....s60	72¾
50	Harlem Railroad	10	50	do	72⅞
36	Mich. So. & N. I. R	6⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R	62⅞
50	Panama Railroad	123			

THURSDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, there was a fair activity in New-York Central at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. from the last price of Wednesday. The sales were about 5,000 shares at 79⅝@79⅞ cash, and 80 buyer's option 60 days, closing 79⅞ cash sales, and 79⅞ bid, seller's option 15 days. There was an improved demand for the Western Roads, which was not met with the usual freedom shown of late by speculative sellers, and prices advanced full ½ ₩ cent. all round, and nearly 1 ₩ cent. on Illinois Central, for which 63½, buyer 30 days, was paid at the close. Galena Shares sold as high as 73, Rock Island 62⅞, and Toledo, in large request, at 20½@20⅞. The Shares of the Panama Company have taken a new upward start, and 123 ₩ cent. cash was paid at the Second Board. Pacific Shares rather steady at 72 ₩ cent. In State Stocks, there was only a moderate business, and at steady prices, Missouris an eighth better than yesterday. The popular vote of the people of New-York has sanctioned the funding of the floating Canal debt of the State to the extent of $2,500,000 in a six ₩ cent. Stock redeemable in 1875. In Railway Bonds, there was a demand to-day for Hudson River Third mortgage at 80 ₩ cent., buyer 60 days. The Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents were ½ ₩ cent. better, and Harlem First mortgage sold at 91½ ₩ cent. The Fourth mortgage of the Erie Company was 2 ₩ cent. lower on a small sale of $2,500. The General market this afternoon left off steady.

In Money affairs the delivery of the California Gold remittance by steamer *Atlantic*, $1,568,107 is the only marked event of the day. The business in discounts goes on smoothly, and for prime lists of long date paper 6½@7 ₩ cent ₩ annum is accepted by outside lenders; fair names at from 8 to 10 ₩ cent. Very short prime bills and loans on demand, or Stock Security, rule from 5 to 6 ₩ cent., with an easy supply of Money on these terms. The Exchanges for the *Arago* steamer, leaving for Havre and Southampton on Saturday, have not yet been established in rates. Bills on London are in good supply at 108½@108¾ for Bankers; 108@108½ for Southern Bank indorsements, and 108½@108¾ for merchant bills.

In reference to the San Francisco market, Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co. write:

"Monetary affairs remain much in the same condition as they were on the eve of the sailing of the steamer of the 5th inst. Throughout the fortnight we have heard the complaint of a scarcity of funds, as collecting instalments to invest in merchandise, even on terms otherwise favorable. It is but reasonable, therefore, to infer that in meeting the present steamer engagements considerable stringency will be experienced. At the time of writing there is a brisk demand, the rates being 2@2½ ₩ cent.—the former figure, however, on the most unquestionable and ample security only. The country continues very backward in its remittances, and little relief in this respect is anticipated until the visitation of rain shall have enabled the miners to meet their engagements with the merchants in their respective localities. Early in the month the receipts of gold dust showed some increase, but latterly they have not been so satisfactory. Sight exchange on the East remains at 2 ₩ cent. premium. The amount of funds in the State Treasury at the commencement of business, Oct. 17, was $323,967 64. There is but a moderate supply of gold bars for the present steamer, and the demand is fair. The current rates are 850@860 par."

The earnings of the Watertown and Rome Railroad in October were:

	1859.
From passengers	$14,271
From freight	26,253
Other sources	1,800
Same month, 1858	$47,505
Total	$42,344

The Toledo Road, the first week in November, earned $18,877, against $16,827 same week last year, being a gain of $2,050.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad, the Board of Directors was elected:

William A. Darling, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Samuel Jaudon, Wm. H. Webb, George G. Waters, Clarkson N. Potter, Wilson G. Hunt, Maltby G. Lane, Peter McMartin, John B. Hobby and William J. Valentine. John L. Everitt, Sylvester R. Comstock and Joseph H. Eldrege, were elected inspectors of the next election.

We learn that there are a great many counterfeit fives of the Brantford issue of the notes of the Bank of Montreal in circulation, the general appearance of which is well calculated to deceive.

The following are the Bank Note quotations of Messrs. GWYNN & DAY, Uncurrent Money Brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, of this date:

Banks.	Discount.	Banks.	Discount.
New-York State	3-10@ —	Virginia	½@ ¾
New-England	1-5@ —	Canada	½@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —	Michigan	¾@1
Illinois	2 @ —	Ohio, Ky., and Ind.	¾@1
Philadelphia	1-5@ ¼	Louisiana	¾@1
Baltimore	¼@ ¾	Missouri	1½@ —
Interior Penn	¼@ ¾	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Interior Maryland	¼@ ¾	Wisconsin & Iowa	3 @ —
Delaware, $5 and up	1-5@ —	Mobile	1½@ —
N. Carolina	1¼@ —	Alabama (free)	3 @ —
S. Carolina & Ga	¾@ ¾		

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $105,725, including $64,000 for Customs; paid out, $152,065; balance, this afternoon, $4,688,771.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS IN the United States and Canadas at a charge of only one-eighth per cent. on drafts of $500 and over, in addition to the cost of exchange, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Exchange on New-York, sixty days, 1½@2 per cent. discount; do., sight, ¼@½ discount.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 1½ ₩ cent. premium for currency, and ½ ₩ cent. premium for gold.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Exchange on New-York unaltered.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-10 per cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 19¾; Morris Canal, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾.

Specie List of the Atlantic.

Thos. J. Hand	$3,000	Bullin & Sander	$30,000
Butcher & Bros	6,000	Met. B'k, for C. & W.	20,620
E. C. Knight & Co	4,500	R. Meader & Co., Ad'ms	12,000
H. E. Giffen	3,061	Reuben Meader	4,000
J. H. Coghill	12,215	G. W. Messinger	3,185
Sam'l G. Reed & Co	3,013	Eugene Kelly & Co	56,000
A. E. Tilton	3,000	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	14,500	Jennings & Brewster	11,000
Scholle & Bros	28,000	P. Naylor	10,000
H. Cohn & Co	22,000	American Ex. Bank	35,000
A. Rich & Bro	15,000	Roberts, Mor'son & Co	15,000
Wm. Seligman & Co	43,600	Jas. Patrick & Co	83,000
Eppinger & Co	12,000	John Durand & Co	9,746
De Witt, Kittle & Co	15,000	Wm. Meyer & Co	2,375
Turner Bros	3,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	7,000
J. G. Parker & Son	4,000	C. C. Hastings	10,000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	46,741	Wm. Heller & Co	14,000
Alpheus Hardy & Co	1,000	Z. Einstein & Bros	6,187
Jno. B. Newton & Co	17,502	Richard Patrick	50,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	58,700	August Belmont	112,000
Roberts & Williams	15,000	Duncan, Sher'n & Co	61,738
Taaffe, McCahill & Co	30,794	Am. Ex. Bank	84,000
Kerby, Byrne & Co	4,500	Chas. W. Crosley	12,000
A. A. Lowe & Bro	3,000	Eugene, Kelly & Co	30,000
J. Keller & Bros	15,890	Wm. Hoge & Co	28,000
Baker & Merrill	13,647	Newstader Bros	18,600
Cephas Turner & Co	3,000	Freeman & Co	36,350
Colin C. Baker	9,958	Freeman & Co	52,656
Ross, Falconer & Co	4,781	Wells, Fargo & Co	202,500
Janson, Bond & Co	16,000	Order	50,000
Total			$1,568,107

Commercial Intelligence by the Hungarian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days (Saturday, Monday and Tuesday) preceding the departure of the *Hungarian* were 30,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed with an advancing tendency, and with an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. for the clean qualities of fair and middling American. Some authorities say that extreme prices had been obtained, but that no actual advance is quotable.

CLARE & SONS quote Middling Orleans at 7 7-16d., and Middling Uplands at 6⅞d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders were demanding an advance for goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull but steady; American 22s. 6d.@27s. ₩ bbl. WHEAT steady; Red 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White 9s. 6d.@11s. ₩ cental. CORN tending upward, and the lower qualities 6d.@1s. better.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for BEEF and PORK was dull; sales quite trifling. LARD quiet, but steady. BACON dull. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Pots were steady at 27s. 6d., Pearls steady at 27s. 9d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. ROSIN steady, at 4s. 2d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were quiet but steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE firm. TALLOW, 59s.@59s. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 27s. 6d. PIG IRON dull, at 51s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly more stringent, with an active demand.

Consols closed on the 31st ult., at 96@96⅛ for Money, and 96⅛@96¼ for account. The Stock Exchange was closed on the 1st of November.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Stocks were generally unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 10—1 P. M.

FLOUR market steady. A drenching rain prevailed during the entire forenoon. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $4 50@$4 75 for Spring State; $5 for extra Wisconsin; $5@$5 10 for extra Michigan; $5 15@$5 40 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 50@$5 75 for double extra. WHEAT quiet and firm. Sales 27,000 bushels Canal Chicago Spring at 96c.; 4,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 97c.; 25,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 98c. CORN dull. Sales 6,000 bushels new Toledo at 56c. WHISKY nominal at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 63,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair milling demand, but the firmness of holders and the advance in freights check transactions; sales 30,000 bushels ordinary to good White Canadian, at $1 22@$1 25. CORN, BARLEY, RYE and OATS quiet. PEAS dull, but unchanged; sales 800 bushels Canadian, at 67c. FREIGHTS higher; Flour 40c., Wheat 15c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 27,400 bushels Barley, 3,100 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—2,100 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 8,200 bushels Barley.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and scarce, at $1 08@$1 25 for White Winter, and 90c.@97½c. for Spring.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

FLOUR active, and advanced 5c. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 25,000 bushels, at 80c.@80½c. CORN active at 50c., from store. OATS dull. *Receipts*—3,500 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—100 bbls. Flour; 44,000 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT firm and holders demand an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at 90c.@91c. for Club. CORN and OATS dull and unchanged. *Receipts*—800 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—2,800 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bush. Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street, $5 25; City, $5. WHEAT steady; white, $1 30@$1 40; red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull; white and yellow, 90c.@92c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY nominally 25c.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California [illegible] every Monday and Thursday, at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] signed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, [illegible] ville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph [illegible] day, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton and Havre, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, the 12th of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *Canada*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, the 12th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For
Arago	Nov. 12	New-York	[illegible]
Bavaria	Nov. 12	New-York	[illegible]
America	Nov. 16	Boston	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	Nov. 19	New-York	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	[illegible]
Asia	Nov. 23	New-York	[illegible]
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	[illegible]
Weser	Nov. 26	New-York	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Oct. 29	Liverpool	[illegible]
New-York	Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hungarian	Nov. 2	Liverpool	[illegible]
John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	[illegible]
Prince Albert	Nov. 3	Liverpool	[illegible]
Saxonia	Nov. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borussia	Nov. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	Nov. 5	Liverpool	[illegible]

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.

Karnak	Nov. 12	New-York	[illegible]
Cahawba	Nov. 13	New-York	[illegible]
Yorktown	Nov. 16	New-York	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship *American Congress*, from London—[illegible] Chester and lady, of Conn.; Mr. [illegible], of New-York; Miss [illegible], of Austria.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 4 41 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 41 | Gov. Island. 8 30 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Jason, Nicholson, St. John and Galway; American Express Co., Huntsville, [illegible], H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Wave, [illegible], C. Jewett & Co.

Steamers Elizabeth, McLaughlin, [illegible], Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Dewitt Clinton, Funk, Liverpool, [illegible] & Co.; D. Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Bark J. C. Jones, Woodburn, New-Orleans, [illegible] Brigham.

Brigs Anna D. Jordan, Jordan, Galveston, [illegible]; Rolling Wave, Hall, New-Orleans, [illegible] & Co.; Col. Penniman, Collin, Elizabethport, [illegible] & Co.; Allipeda, (Br.)—Messina, Bristol, [illegible]; Josiah Jex, Munson, Sagua la Grande, [illegible] Webster.

Schooners S. N. Smith, Weeks, Washington; [illegible] burgh, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; [illegible] Huckins, Boston, ——; Lottie, Taylor, [illegible]; McKee; Corito, Crowell, Cardenas, [illegible]; Minge, Wever, Philadelphia, D. Morrison.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Achilles, Hennessy, Norfolk, [illegible] Breakwater and Philadelphia. [illegible] at the Breakwater, the ship Thomas [illegible] along leaky, and the Achilles towed her [illegible] phia. She then proceeded towing the [illegible]

Ship Chrysolite, (Br., of Liverpool,) [illegible] chow-foo July 28, passed Anjier Sept. 5, [illegible] Brown Bros. & Co. Had fine pleasant weather the passage.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) [illegible] Oct. 16, with mdse. and 189 passengers to [illegible] Sailed [illegible]. Passed Fair Island Sept. 17, has [illegible] heavy S. and S. W. gales; split [illegible] and foresail, Sept. 27, lat. 49 27, lon. 30 30 [illegible] Hanoverian galliot Venus, Christiana, [illegible] was bound to Hamburg; took from her the crew and the vessel soon after sank; Sept. 23, landed the above crew at Aberdeen. Oct. 13, lat. 40 38, lon. 59 41, spoke an English ship bd. E., with loss of [illegible]. There were two deaths and one birth on board during the passage. 8th inst., off Montauk, took a pilot, and arrived off Sandy Hook 9th.

Ship American Congress, Mather, London and Portsmouth Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] Minturn & Co. To lon. 40 had easterly winds and fine weather; thence to George's Shoal strong westerly gales and very unsettled weather—lost sails, &c. Took pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 16, on the 7th inst., off Nantucket.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Marseille Oct. 15, with mdse., coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Saw brig Adeline Sprague, from Demerara, going in. Oct. 28, in Gunwell Island Passage, spoke schr. Pacific, from Demerara for New-York.

Brig Mary Wilkins, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, Sept. [illegible] via Norfolk and Delaware Breakwater, in tow of steamtug Achilles.

Brig Glenora, (Br.) Armstrong, St. Johns, N. F., [illegible] ds., with fish-oil, &c., to Green & Curry.

Brig Mile, (Br.) Campbell, Pictou, N. S. [illegible] ds., with coal to C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Blossom, (Br.) Dobby, [illegible] ds., with stone.

Schr. Isaac Cohen, Hertz, Spofford, [illegible] with lime.

Schr. Walcott, Parker, Boston 2 ds., with mdse., to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Maitland, N. S., [illegible] with potatoes to J. S. Whitney.

Schr. William Gregory, Buckle, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Dresden, Hooper, Augusta 6 ds., with lumber to master.

BELOW—Bark A. H. Badger, Mosso, Malaga. Bark Heroine, from Montevideo.

Also, four ships, unknown—By steam-tug Achilles.

SAILED—Steamship Jason, (Br.,) for Galway.

WIND—Light from eastward, with fog.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10—Arr. ship Elizabeth, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 1. Below—Pr. brig [illegible], from [illegible].

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 10, sunset—One ship and one bark passing Sandy Hook, bound in; [illegible] at the S. W. Spit, bound out. Weather foggy; wind light from S.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 10, sunset—Weather very foggy; the beach cannot be seen; wind light S.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 10, sunset—Dense fog and nothing in sight; wind light S.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10—Steamship Columbia [illegible] here Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock. There was a heavy sea yesterday on the Bar.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Arr. ship Holyhead, from Boston; bark H. T. Venard, from Kingston, Jam.; Swan, from Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Francis, of the steam-tug Hercules, informs us that the ship Rachel, ashore on the West Bank, was moved some three lengths of the ship on last night's tide. He is quite confident she will come off at high water to-night.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The steamer Louisiana, from Norfolk, went ashore this morning, during a thick fog, on Fort McHenry. Two steamers have gone to her assistance. Her passengers have arrived here.—(By telegraph.)

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

(PER HUNGARIAN.)

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 22, Skylark, at Hong Kong; 31st, Game Cock, at do.; [illegible], Surprise, at do.; Sept. 6, Canvas Back, at do.; 4th, Borneo [illegible], at do.; Oct. 22, Dreadnought, at Liverpool; Aug. 25, E. E. Talbot, at Hong Kong.

Arrived from Boston—"Shields, at Cuba."

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 21, Judith, from Whampoa; 18th, Penguin, from Amoy; 17th, Lucy Ely, from do.; 23d, Jacob Bell, from Foo-Chow; 26th, Mandarin, from do.; Oct. 22, Fanny Holmes, from Shields; Magnet, from do.; 21st, Boyd, and Victoria, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Sept. 20, Florida, from Calcutta.

MEMORANDA.

The ship Whirlwind, from San Francisco, at Hong Kong; had received slight damage in a gale.

Ship Jacob Bell, from Foo-Chow for New-York, put into Hong Kong 21st August, leaky, and proceeded to Whampoa to discharge.

The ship Sea Flower, from Liverpool for Boston, had put back to Liverpool.

(PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.)

GALWAY, Oct. 27.—The Royal Mail ship Circassian arrived at 1 P. M., with 269 passengers and a fair cargo, bringing telegraph dates from New-York via St. Johns, N. F., to the 17th inst. She left St. Johns at midnight on the 18th, and encountered strong northerly winds.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—8½ A. M.—There is no news of the Canadian steamer Hungarian, now fully due.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr., Oct. 26, Am. bark Cuba, New-York; 22d, Am. schr. Natiana, Bocas del Toro; 23d, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; Am. schr. Augusta, do.; 24th, Am. ship H. W. Bailey, do.; U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Carthagena; Am. schr. Cumberland, New-York; Am. brig Gilmore Meredith, Baltimore; Am. schr. John W. Miner, do.; 25th, U. S. frigate Roanoke, San Juan del Sur; 26th, Bremen brig Maria & Augusta, Bremen; 28th, Am. strs. Atlantic, New-York; Daniel Webster, Havana; 29th, Am. brigs Minnie Miller, New-York; E. G. Bass, Baltimore; 31st, Am. schr. Lizzie Russell, Porto Bello.

Sailed—Oct. 22, Am. brig King Brothers, Carthagena; 23d, do. do. Arabella, New-York; 27th, French brig Victoria, Havana; Br. brig Lalla, Savanilla; Nov. 1, U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, San Juan del Norte; Am. bark Magdalena, New-York.

CALLAO—Arr., Sept. 29, Am. bark Eliza, 100 ds. from Baltimore; Oct. 4, Am. ship Catherine, Chinchas; Bark Northland, do.; Wanderer, 50 ds. from San Francisco.

Sailed—Sept. 28, Am. ship Tangier, Chinchas; 30th, Am. bark Godfrey, England; Oct. 1, Am. ship Fair Wind, Chinchas.

CHINCHAS—Ldg., Old Colony, Rising Sun, Screamer, Northern Chief, Queen of Seas, Walter Scott, Abner Stetson, Saucion, Washington, Fair Wind, Dashaway. Loaded—Empire Queen, Elvira, Alice Counce, Sarah March, Diana, Godfrey, and Catharine.

PAITA—Oct. 1, arr. whaler Herald; 5th, arr. whaler Constitution.

VALPARAISO—Sept. 17, arr. Am. ships Ivanhoe, 84 ds. from California; Oliver Jordan, from Caldera; Rose Standish, 102 ds. from St. Johns; Magnolia, 60 ds. from California; 24th, Golden Rocket, 73 ds. from California; Humboldt, 60 ds. from Magellan.

At Marseille, Oct. 19, schr. Eleanor, from [illegible], for New-York Oct. 29.

BROWN & MARR, Auctioneers.

FURS! FURS!

LAST DAYS OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S SALE at the Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, opposite Nassau-st., FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 11 and 12. Sale to commence each day at 2 and 7 P. M. Positively last days of the sale. Ladies attend—last chance.